THE

North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Editor and Proprietor.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1856. No. 59

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

STATE GOVERNMENT.
THOS. BRAGG, of Northampton, Governor.
William Hill, of Wake, Secretary of State.
D. W. Courts, of Rockingham, Treasurer.
G. W. Brooks, of Person, Comptroller.
Pulaski Cowper, of Hertford, Private Secretary.

LITERARY BOARD.
Gov. Thos. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Alfred Jones, of Wake,
Wm. W. Holden, of Wake,
Matthew Shaw, of Beaufort.

SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.
Calvin H. Wiley, of Guilford,

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.
Gov. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Calvin Graves, of Caswell,
N. E. Canady, of Granville.

CITY GOVERNMENT.
Wm. Dallas Haywood, Intendent of Police.
COMMISSIONERS.
Eastern Ward.—Eldridge Smith,
" A. Adams.
Middle Ward.—C. B. Root,
" R. H. Battle,
" G. W. Haywood.
Western Ward.—A. M. Gorman,
" H. D. Turner.
J. J. Christophers, City Clerk,
R. H. Battle, City Treasurer.
City Guard.—James M. Crawley,
" Jackson Overby.
City Constables.—E. E. Harris,
Wm. N. Andrews.
A. Adam, Weighmaster.
E. E. Harris, Clerk of the market.
E. Cantwell, City Attorney.

COURTS.
The *Supreme Court* of North-Carolina is held in this city semi-annually, on the second Monday in June, and the 30th day of December.
Judges.—Hon. Frederick Nash, Chief Justice,
R. M. Pearson, Associate Judge,
W. H. Battle, " "
Edmund B. Freeman, Clerk,
Ham. C. Jones, Reporter,
J. J. Litchford, Sr., Marshall.
The *United States Circuit Court* for the District of North-Carolina is held semi-annually in this city, on the 1st Monday in June and the last Monday in November.
Judges.—Hon. J. M. Wayne, of Georgia,
Hon. Henry Potter, of Fayetteville,
District Attorney, Robert P. Dick,
Clerk, Wm. H. Haywood,
Marshall, Wesley Jones.
The *Superior Court* for this County, is held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.
John C. Moore, Clerk.
Jos. B. Bachelor, Attorney General and Solicitor of the fourth Judicial District.
The *Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions* is held on the third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Jeff. Utley, Clerk.
Chairman of the County Court, William Boylan.
County Solicitor, K. P. Marriott.
Sheriff of Wake County, William H. High.
Coroner, Willis Scott.
Register, H. Hudson.

Bank of the State of North-Carolina, incorporated 1830. Charter expires in 1860. Capital $1,500,000, divided into 15,000 shares, of which the Literary Board holds 5,027 and the University 1,000.
Principal Bank at Raleigh.
George W. Mordecai, President,
Charles Dewey, Cashier,
J. H. Bryan, Jr., Teller and Notary Public.
W. E. Anderson, Discount Clerk and Notary Public,
Jordan Womble, Jr., Clerk.
This Bank has branches at Newbern, Tarboro', Fayetteville, Wilmington, Elizabeth City, Charlotte, Milton, Morganton and Windsor.
DIRECTORS.
On the part of the State: D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, *ex-officio*, L. O'B. Branch and W. R. Poole.
On the part of the Stockholders: Wm. Boylan, Wm. Peace, J. H. Bryan, J. B. G. Roulhac, Alfred Jones and B. F. Moore.
Offering and Renewal day—Tuesday.
Discount day—Wednesday.
Business hours from 10 till 3 o'clock.

Raleigh Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear.
William H. Jones, Cashier,
R. P. Finch, Teller and Notary Public.
DIRECTORS.
Geo. W. Haywood, T. H. Selby, Seth Jones, George Little, Dr. Thos. D. Hogg and C. W. D. Hutchings.
Offering day—Monday.
Discount day—Tuesday.

RAIL ROADS.
Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.
R. A. Hamilton, President,
W. W. Vass, Treasurer,
J. M. Pool, Assistant Treasurer,
C. B. Allen, Depot Agent.
Mail Train leaves 10 minutes after 7 A. M., arrives at 6½ P. M.

North-Carolina Railroad Company.
Chas. F. Fisher, President,
C. P. Mendenhall, Treasurer,
J. T. West, Freight and Ticket Agent.
Mail Train arrives at 5 o'clock, A. M., from the East; and departs 10m. after 5 o'clock, A. M.
Mail from the West arrives about the same time.

POST OFFICE.
William White, Sr., Post Master.
Office hours, on week days, from Sun-rise to 9 P. M.

State of parties in the House of Representatives.

The following list of the members of the present House of Representatives, with the political parties into which they are divided, will be found worthy of preservation:

Maine.
1. *John M. Wood, K. N.*, 4. *Samuel P. Benson*,
2. *John J. Perry, K. N.*, 5. *Israel Washburn*,
3. *Ebenezer Knowlton, K. N.*, 6. Thomas J. D. Fuller, D.

New Hampshire.
1. *James Pike, K. N.*, 2. *Mason W. Tappan, K. N.*,
3. *Aaron H. Cragin, K. N.*

Vermont.
1. *James Meacham*, 2. *Justin S. Morrill, K. N.*,
3. *Alvah Sabin.*

Massachusetts.
1. *Robert B. Hall, K. N.*, 6. *Timothy Davis, K. N.*,
2. *James Buffington, K. N.*, 7. *Nathaniel P. Banks, KN.*,
3. *William S. Damrell, K. N.*, 8. *Chauncey L. Knapp, KN.*,
4. *Linus B. Comins, K. N.*, 9. *Alexander De Witt, K. N.*,
5. *Anson Burlingame, K. N.*, 10. *Calvin C. Chaffee, K. N.*,
11. *Mark Trafton, K. N.*

Rhode Island.
1. *Nathaniel B. Durfee, K. N.* 2. *Benj. B. Thurston, K. N.*,

Connecticut.
1. *Ezra Clarke, K. N.*, 3. *Sidney Dean, K. N.*,
2. *John Woodruff, K. N.*, 4. *William W. Welch, K. N.*

New York.
1. William W. Valk, K. N., 17. *Francis E. Spinner*,
2. *J. S. Stranahan, K. N.*, 18. *Thomas R. Horton*,
3. *Guy R. Pelton, K. N.*, 19. *Jonas A. Hughston*,
4. John Kelly, D., 20. *Orasmus B. Matteson, KN*
5. Thos. R. Whitney, K. N., 21. *Henry Bennett, K. N.*,
6. John Wheeler, K. N., 22. *Andrew Z. McCarty, KN.*,
7. *Thomas Childs, K. N.*, 23. *William A. Gilbert*,
8. *Abram Wakeman, K. N.*, 24. *Amos P. Granger*,
9. Bayard Clark, K. N., 25. *Edwin B. Morgan*,
10. *Ambrose S. Murray*, 26. *Andrew Oliver*,
11. *Rufus H. King, K. N.*, 27. *John M. Parker*,
12. *Killian Miller, K. N.*, 28. *William H. Kelsey*,
13. *Russel Sage, K. N.*, 29. *John Williams, D.*,
14. *Samuel Dickson*, 30. *Benjamin Pringle*,
15. *Edward Dodd, K. N.*, 31. *Thomas T. Flagler, K. N.*,
16. *George A. Simmons*, 32. Solomon G. Haven, K. N.,
33. *Francis S. Edwards, K. N.*

New Jersey.
1. *Isaiah D. Clawson, K. N.*, 3. *James Bishop, K. N.*,
2. *George R. Robbins, K. N.*, 4. George Vail, D.,
5. *Alex. C. M. Pennington, K. N.*

Pennsylvania.
1. Thomas B. Florence, D., 13. Asa Packer, D.,
2. *Job R. Tyson, K. N.*, 14. *Galusha A. Grow, K. N.*,
3. William Millward, K. N., 15. *John J. Pearce, K. N.*,
4. Jacob Broom, K. N., 16. *Lemuel Todd, K. N.*,
5. John Cadwalader, D., 17. *David F. Robison, K. N.*,
6. John Hickman, D., 18. *John R. Edie, K. N.*,
7. *S. C. Bradshaw, K. N.*, 19. *John Covode, K. N.*,
8. J. Glancey Jones, D., 20. *Jonathan Knight, K. N.*,
9. *A. E. Roberts, K. N.*, 21. *David Ritchie, K. N.*,
10. *John C. Kunkel, K. N.*, 22. *S. A. Purviance, K. N.*,
11. *James H. Campbell, K. N.*, 23. *John Allison, K. N.*,
12. Henry M. Fuller, K. N., 24. David Barclay, D.,
25. *John Dick, K. N.*

Delaware.
1. Elisha D. Cullen, K. N.

Maryland.
1. James A. Stewart, D., 4. H. W. Davis, K. N.,
2. J. B. Ricaud, K. N., 5. H. W. Hoffman, K. N.,
3. J. M. Harris, K. N., 6. *T. F. Bowie, D.

Virginia.
1. Thomas H. Bayly, D., 7. William Smith, D.,
2. John S. Millson, D., 8. Chas. J. Faulkner, D.,
3. John S. Caskie, D., 9. John Letcher, D.,
4. William O. Goode, D., 10. Zedekiah Kidwell, D.,
5. Thomas S. Bocock, D., 11. John S. Carlile, K. N.,
6. Paulus Powell, D., 12. H. A. Edmundson, D.,
13. Fayette McMullen, D.

North Carolina.
1. Robert T. Paine, K. N., 5. Edwin G. Reade, K. N.,
2. Thomas Ruffin, D., 6. R. C. Puryear, K. N.,
3. Warren Winslow, D., 7. Burton Craige, D.,
4. L. O'B. Branch, D., 8. T. L. Clingman, D.

South Carolina.
1. John McQueen, D., 4. Preston S. Brooks, D.,
2. William Aiken, D., 5. James L. Orr, D.,
3. Lawrence M. Keitt, D., 6. Wm. W. Boyce, D.

Georgia.
1. James L. Seward, D., 5. John H. Lumpkin, D.,
2. M. J. Crawford, D., 6. Howell Cobb, D.,
3. Robert P. Trippe, K. N., 7. N. G. Foster, K. N.,
4. Hiram Warner, D., 8. Alex. H. Stephens, D.

Alabama.
1. Percy Walker, K. N., 4. William R. Smith, K. N.,
2. Eli S. Shorter, D., 5. George S. Houston, D.,
3. James F. Dowdell, D., 6. W. R. W. Cobb, D.,
7. Sampson W. Harris, D.

Mississippi.
1. Daniel B. Wright, D., 3. William Barksdale, D.,
2. Hendley S. Bennett, D., 4. William A. Lake, K. N.,
5. John A. Quitman, D.

Louisiana.
1. George Eustis, K. N., 3. Thomas G. Davidson, D.,
2. Miles Taylor, D., 4. John M. Sandige, D.

Ohio.
1. *Timothy C. Day*, 11. *V. B. Horton, K. N.*,
2. J. S. Harrison, K. N., 12. *Samuel Galloway, K. N.*,
3. *L. D. Campbell, K. N.*, 13. *John Sherman, K. N.*,
4. *Matthias H. Nichols*, 14. *Phileman Bliss*,
5. *Richard Mott*, 15. *Wm. R. Sapp, K. N.*,
6. *J. Reece Emrie, K. N.*, 16. *Edward Ball, K. N.*
7. *Aaron Harlan, K. N.*, 17. *C. J. Albright, K. N.*,
8. *Benj. Stanton, K. N.*, 18. *Benj. F. Leiter, K. N.*,
9. *C. K. Watson, K. N.*, 19. *Edward Wade*,
10. Oscar F. Moore, K. N., 20. *Joshua R. Giddings*,
21. *John A. Bingham, K. N.*,

Kentucky.
1. Henry C. Burnett, D., 6. John M. Elliott, D.,
2. J. P. Campbell, K. N., 7. H. Marshall, K. N.,
3. W. L. Underwood, K. N., 8. A. K. Marshall, K. N.,
4. *Albert G. Talbott, D., 9. Leander M. Cox, K. N.,
5. Joshua H. Jewett, D., 10 Samuel F. Swope, K. N.

Tennessee.
1. *Albert G. Watkins, D., 6. George W. Jones, D.,
2. Wm. H. Sneed, K. N., 7. John V. Wright, D.,
3. Samuel A. Smith, D., 8. F. K. Zollicoffer, K. N.,
4. John H. Savage, D., 9. E. Etheridge, K. N.,
5. Charles Ready, K. N., 10. Thomas Rivers, K. N.

Indiana.
1. Smith Miller, D., 6. *Lucian Barbour*, †K. N.,
2. Wm. H. English, D., 7. ‡H. D. Scott, K. N.,
3. ‡George G. Dunn, 8. *Daniel Mace, K. N.*,
4. *Wm. Cumback, K. N.*, 9. *Schuyler Colfax, K. N.*,
5. *D. P. Holloway, K. N.*, 10. *Samuel Brenton*,
11. *John U. Pettit.*

Illinois.
1. *Elihu B. Washburne*, 5. Wm. A. Richardson, D.,
2. *James H. Woodworth*, 6. Thomas L. Harris, D.,
3. *Jesse O. Norton, K. N.*, 7. James C. Allen, D.,
4. *James Knox, K. N.*, 8. Samuel S. Marshall, D.

Missouri.
1. Luther M. Kennett, K. N., 4. *Mordecai Oliver, D.,
2. §Gilchrist Porter, 5. John G. Miller,
3. James J. Lindley, K. N., 6. John S. Phelps, D.,
7. *Samuel Caruthers, D.

Arkansas.
1. Alfred B. Greenwood., 2. Albert Rust, D.

Michigan.
1. *Wm. A. Howard, K. N.*, 3. *D. S. Wallridge, K. N.*,
2. *Henry Waldron, K. N.*, 4. George W. Peck, D.

Florida.
1. Augustus E. Maxwell, D.

Texas.
1. Lemuel D. Evans, K. N., 2. P. H. Bell, D.

Iowa.
1. Augustus Hall, D., 2. *James Thorington, K. N.*

Wisconsin.
1. Daniel Wells, D., 2. *C. C. Washburne*,
3. *Chas. Billinghurst.*

California.
1. James W. Denver, D., 2. Philip T. Herbert, D.

* formerly whigs.
† voting for James L. Orr.
‡ whigs voting for Pennington.
§ whig voting for Fuller, of Pennsylvania.
Those in italics are "republicans."
Those marked K. N. are know-nothings.

RECAPITULATION.

Know-nothings and republicans voting for Banks	110
Republican know-nothings voting against Banks	8
National know-nothings voting for Fuller	35
Democrats voting for Richardson and Orr	80

Mr. Miller, of Missouri, and Mr. Childs, of New York, absent since the beginning of the session; Mr. Trumbull's seat vacant. A number of times within the last four weeks the number recorded above as having voted for Mr. Banks could have elected him; and if to these are added the republican know-nothings who vote for Mr. Pennington, it would give to the side of the House supporting Mr. Banks a clear majority of the whole number, even with an unusual attendance.

This list has been prepared with great care, and is believed to be accurate. If any gentleman is erroneously classed it will give us pleasure to make the correction. *Wash. Union.*

Successor to E. L. Harding.

THE UNDERSIGNED, WHO HAS BEEN FOR MANY years Clerk for E. L. Harding, was, on the 1st day of January 1856, appointed Agent for the "Raleigh Branch," by the same manufacturers with whom Mr. H. was connected while in business in this city. The same style and class of Clothing that have given this house the reputation it now enjoys, will be kept, and the prices will be as uniform, and we hope as satisfactory in every particular.
WM. H. WILLIAMS.

To our Former Patrons.

BEFORE LEAVING THIS CITY FOR OUR NEW home, we take the pleasure of recommending Mr. William H. Williams to your favorable consideration. Mr. W. will have the same facilities for supplying your wants and demands, as have been enjoyed by the undersigned for the last eight years, and will no doubt do so as satisfactorily.

Mr. Williams is fully authorized to settle up our books and accounts. We now, for the last time, say to all indebted us, *that our business must be settled up.* Reasonable time will be allowed delinquents before asking them to settle with our attorneys.
E. L. HARDING.
Feb. 1, 1856. 21—

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one* to *two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition*.

Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.
GEO. T. COOKE & CO.
Raleigh, March 7, 1855. 30—tf.
☞ Register copy.

LAND FOR SALE.—A MOST VALUABLE tract of land is offered for sale by the subscriber, containing eleven hundred acres; one half of which is in its original growth—the remainder is in a high state of cultivation. From one hundred and fifty to two hundred acres is the very best of low grounds, which are well ditched.

This land lies in both the counties of Warren and Franklin. It is only three and a half miles from Shocco Springs, and two miles from Jones' White Sulphur Springs. There is a good dwelling House and out-houses on the plantation.

I will take pleasure in showing the land to any person wishing to purchase. ALLEN YOUNG.
Shocco Springs, March 25, 1856. 37—4m.

AMERICAN PATENT DRYER.—WE HAVE just received a very large supply of the American Dryer, which is far preferable to Litharge and other dryers heretofore used, and much cheaper.
PESCUD & GATLING.

Opposite the Masonic Lodge.

MAY BE FOUND COFFEE, SUGAR, ADMANTINE and Tallow Candles, Nails of all sizes for common use, Crockery and tin ware, of all sizes and shapes, snuff and Tobacco and Cigars, Meal and Flour, Corn and Peas, and Shoes, and a small assortment of Dry Goods, and Candies, and many other things commonly found in a grocery; all of which will be sold Cheap for cash or Country Produce; for which the highest market prices will be paid.
W. W. WOODEL.
April 23, 1856. 45—.

LEATHER FOR SPRING TRADE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

One Price Jewelry Store.
MYERS & JANKE,
DEALERS IN
Fine Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles,
SILVER WARE, &c.
NO. 75½, MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.
October 4, 1855. 81—1y

R. DOBBIN,
Boot and Shoe Maker,

HAS REMOVED HIS SHOP TO THE HOUSE FORmerly occupied by Mrs. Hardie as a confectionary, on Fayetteville street, opposite the Market House, where he is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. He has on hand a stock of excellent leather, and will warrant all work done by him. He returns his thanks for past favors, and will endeavor to merit a continuance of them.
☞ Remember the old stand of Mrs. Hardie.
Raleigh, Jan. 7, 1856. 8—tf.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.
Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.
Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. A. R. BAINES,
Aug. 1—wtf. Sheriff.

ARRESTED AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF PETERSBURG, VA., A NEGRO boy by the name of BILL, belonging to Lemuel Tyce, Esq., and bought by him from Slater & Jones. The owner can obtain said boy by coming or sending, and paying charges.
J. Q. LUFSEY.
Petersburg, July 6, 1855..

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

PEACE PROCAMATION

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and patrons, and the public in general, of his return from the Northern Cities, and the arrival of his stock of Spring and Summer goods, embracing Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of French, English, and American manufacture, of every variety of color, quality, and price.

FURNISHING GOODS,

consisting of super Dress Shirts, Silk, Gauze, and Cotton under-shirts; Silk, Linnen and Cotton Drawers; Silk, Cotton, and Thread, white and fancy Half Hose, Gloves of every variety; a large assortment of Collars, new styles; Cravats, Ties, Stocks, plain and fancy, Suspenders, Silk and Linnen Cravats, Silk, Linnen, and Linnen-cambric pocket Handkerchiefs, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. In addition, he is also receiving a large assortment of

SUPERIOR READY MADE CLOTHING,

which, being manufactured under his own supervision and direction, he can confidently recommend to all. To this branch of his business he desires to give more attention than heretofore, and will make regular additions to his already complete stock, as the season advances, and the wants of his patrons may require. All he asks is an examination of his stock before purchasing elsewhere—no charge for looking.

To cash buyers, he offers *great* inducements. He receives regularly, the latest French, English, and American reports of Fashions, retains the services of the most experienced workmen, both in cutting and manufacturing, and guarantees all his work to be equal, if not superior, to any in the State, or out of it, either in quality or price. If this be true, then ENCOURAGE YOUR OWN PEOPLE! Why send your money to the North when your wants can be as well supplied at home? Why break down the working men of your own State, (whose interest should be your interest, as yours is his,) to the building up of your openly avowed enemies? Why banish your Mechanics and Artizans from a home, both of nativity and choice, to climes uncongenial—yea, even to the midst of your enemies?

Ye who have an interest in the welfare of good old North Carolina, think of it; cease this fratricidal policy ere it be too late.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods may rely upon having the same care and attention as though furnished by myself; but in all cases it is considered a cash transaction. Cutting and repairing done at all times, as usual, *for cash*.

NOTICE IS AGAIN GIVEN TO ALL IN ARREARS for 1855, and previously, their notes and accounts will not remain in my hands after the first of May ensuing; to all of which particular attention is solicited by
ISAAC PROCTER,
Opposite the Post Office.
Raleigh, April 9, 1856. 42—tf.
☞ Star and Age copy 4 times weekly.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE ATtention of the public to our stock of goods, which we are now selling off AT COST,—such as
Breastpins,
Pocket-books,
Real Jet Necklaces, &c.
Also Crockery and Toys.
We shall be pleased to see our numerous friends and customers, both ladies and gentlemen, as we doubt not they will all find something to suit their various tastes.
H. MAHLER & CO.
May 16, 1856. 51—swtf.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LOT ON HILLSboro' Street, belonging to the R. & G. R. R. Co., recently occupied by Rev. Dr. Mason. For terms, &c., apply to R. A. HAMILTON, Pres't.
May 16, 1856. 51—swtf.

VERMECILLI, OF EXTRA QUALITY, IN STORE and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
May 9, 1856. 49—

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO sell 1000 acres of land, in Johnston County, near Leachburg. There will be a credit given of one, two, and three years, purchaser giving bond with good security.
A. J. LEACH.
Leachburg, April 28, 1856. 46—swtf.

Book Binding.
JOHN H. DeCARTERET & SON.
RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE STILL CARRYING ON THE BOOK BINDING business in all its branches at the old stand over "Turner's N. C. Bookstore."

Their increased facilities will enable them to execute the binding of Periodicals, Newspapers, Music, &c., with promptness and dispatch, at New York prices.

Books sent to them from any part of the State, with directions, will be bound in any style desired, boxed and sent back without delay. Address
JNO. H. DeCARTERET & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.
April 25, 1856. 45—tf.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.

Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.

Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.

Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.

Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

SIDNEY A. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.,
Will attend regularly the Courts of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of Wake, Johnston, Cumberland and Harnett.
Smithfield, Feb. 20, 1856. 28—tf.

NOTICE.

BEING ABOUT TO LEAVE THE STATE, I HAVE, for the purpose of collecting what is due me, and of arranging my business, appointed Edward Cantwell, Raleigh, my attorney, trustee, and general agent,

The Oil Mills, Land and Machinery, and my former Residence in this City, heretofore advertised, are still for sale or rent, upon reasonable terms. Persons willing to purchase are invited to call upon my attorney, and examine the property. WM. J. CLARKE.
Ja. 5, 1856. 13—tf.

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. Lewis, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. Peyton King, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

A. M. LEWIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

MAY BE FOUND, WHEN NOT ABSENT ON PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS, at his office near his residence north of the Capitol, on Halifax Street.
Raleigh, July 11, 1855. 66—tf.

REVISED CODE, PRICE $4 00. POSTAGE when sent by mail 45 cents. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Also, the Revised Code interleaved. A few copies only in this form remaining. $5 50.
W. L. P. keeps also constantly on hand Jones' Digest, Eaton's Forms, Iredell on Executors, and Law Books generally, particularly those required to be read for County and Superior Court License.
January 17, 1856. 17—

GRIFFIN BARNES'
SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY,
Wood Turning in all its Branches,
Nos. 122 *and* 87, *corner Church and Union Streets*,
NORFOLK, VA.
Carpenters and Builders from the Country and neighboring Towns will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere, as all orders received by me will be promptly attended to and neatly executed.
Feb. 27, 1856. 28—6m.

CARROLL HOUSE,
CHESTERVILLE, S. C.

THAT LARGE AND SPLENDID THREE STORY Building on the east side of Chester Depot, is now open for the accommodation of persons travelling by the Cars, or otherwise. The Proprietor is well aware, that nothing short of a well-kept house, will induce custom to this so recently gotten up; and although very solicitous of patronage, he refrains from those thousand and one promises which have been made, only to be broken by many of his "illustrious predecessors."

He confidently hopes, that he will be sustained, and upon trial give that satisfaction and accomodation to the wearied traveller, that will send him on his way rejoicing.
J. L. CARROLL.
Feb. 25, 1856. 29—tf.

ARKANSAS, DALLAS COUNTY.

I OFFER FOR SALE 1780 ACRES OF LAND east of and adjoining the Ouachita river, consisting of upland and bottom—the former fair, the latter first rate, producing, under good cultivation, from sixty to eighty bushels of corn per acre, and from twelve hundred to two thousand pounds of cotton—upwards of four hundred acres cleared, with gin-house, orchard and houses for sixty negroes. It is healthy, well watered, and convenient to navigation. It is adapted to stock, being adjacent to forty thousand acres or more of wild or cane land, affording a lasting range for horses, cattle and hogs. In 1844, I bought this tract as the most desirable east of the Ouachita; nor is there any other, on the same side of the river, on which I would live: yet, on inferior land to my upland, there are planters from North Carolina making from six to nine bales to the hand—names can be given, if necessary. My price is $6,000 cash, or on time, with ten per cent. interest. Corn and provender and stock may be purchased with the place.
HAWES H. COLEMAN,
Cachemasso P. O.
Nov. 12, 1855. 4—tf.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscriber having sold out her other property with a view of leaving the State, offers for sale, privately, her residence in Oxford, N. C. The dwelling has two rooms below and above stairs, eighteen by twenty feet, an airy passage, two corresponding basement rooms, and is two stories high. The out-houses consist of a large kitchen, smoke-house, dairy, and a very commodious stable, and there are six acres of land in the lot, all under plank enclosure, and one acre substantially paled in for a garden.—All of these buildings and improvements are entirely new, having been completed within the last twelve months, and occupy a most desirable location in the flourishing town of Oxford, and would be the exact thing for a gentleman from down the country desiring a healthy summer residence for his family; and besides the proverbial salubriousness of this region, this particular locality combines extraordinary educational advantages. The Baptist Female College, situated at this place, is one of the largest and most popular institutions of the kind in the State, besides another deservedly popular academy for young ladies; and the North-Carolina Masonic College is now in course of construction in this place, and will go into operation in the next year; besides an academy of high grade for boys, now in most successful operation, under the charge of one of the most popular teachers in the State.

This property will be sold on most accommodating terms as to payment, and for less money than it would cost to rear the buildings. Address Dr. Z. M. Paschall, Oxford, N. C., or Wm. Baskerville, Jr., Lombardy Grove, Mecklenburg Co., Virginia, either of whom are fully authorized to act in the premises.
ELIZA B. ROLFE.
March 16, 1856. 34—tf.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS.—I AM NOW manufacturing at my mills near Raleigh wrapping paper of various kinds and of superior quality, and am prepared to furnish the merchants of North Carolina and adjoining States with such as they may need, at cheaper rates than the same quality can be bought at the North. All orders promptly attended to. Address,
C. W. BENEDICT, Proprietor,
Raleigh, N. C.

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR COTTON and linen rags. Large or small quantities taken.
C. W. B.
Raleigh, April 1, 1856. 38—6m.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF Person County, on Sunday the 6th instant, a runaway negro who says he is free, but cannot show any evidence of the fact, and that his name is William Mayo, and that he was raised about Greenville, Virginia. Said negro is about twenty-one years old, of a bright ginger-cake color, five feet eight inches high, with small feet and hands; had on, when taken up, white pants, bombazine coat, and a striped cotton vest, all badly worn. The owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
JOHN C. WILEY, *Jailor.*
Roxboro', Jan. 10, 1856. 20—tf.

LAMP OIL.—A GOOD SUPPLY JUST TO HAND and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS for sale two hundred and seventy-five acres of land, situated seven miles east from Smithfield, Johnston County, two miles from Neuse River and four from the Central Railroad. A portion of the land is cleared and fenced. It is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, oats, and the usual crops. The part uncleared is well timbered with oak and pine. The pines have never been boxed. It will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Those wishing to buy would do well to examine the Land.
Address the owner, Newton Grove, N. C.
E. A. BIZZELL.
April 25th, 1856. 44—sw6m.

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
Machinery of Every Description.

Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.

Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.
☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.

At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.
JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, Wm. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tayloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER has for sale some eight hundred acres of land, in Wake County, lying near the Central Railroad.—These lands are covered with oak and pine growth, and are suitable for turpentine-getting, for farming, and for a steam saw-mill. It is *all woodland*. There are two settlements on it, with small lots. It is also well watered.

I will sell it on accommodating terms, both as to price and time.
W. G. STRICKLAND.
Nov. 3, 1855. 99—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.
Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office,
RALEIGH, February 8, 1856.

AS THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD IS NOW completed to Charlotte, notice is hereby given that goods or produce brought down that Road, intended for transportation over the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, will be received by this Company at the North Carolina Railroad Depot in Raleigh (owned jointly by the two Companies) and will be transported thence without delay or extra charge, and goods designed for the western merchants and others along that Road, will likewise be delivered at the same point.

All dues for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods.

Every effort will be made by the officers and agents of the Company to give satisfaction in the transportation of goods and produce.

Owners and shippers of goods are requested to have them distinctly marked, so that their destination may be known.
R. A. HAMILTON, President.
25—tf.

LIVERY STABLE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE PLEASED TO INFORM THEIR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC generally that they have recently bought the *Livery Stables* formerly owned by J. Nixon, Esq., near the Market House, where they will keep on hand well broke and tractable horses, carriages and buggies, with good trusty drivers, for the accommodation of those who may wish to travel. Horses, also, boarded by the day or month. Their prices will be in accordance with the times. All possible pains will be taken to give general satisfaction to those who may patronize their establishment.
L. T. CLAYTON,
I. BECKWITH.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1855. 88—tf.

THOMAS WHITE, P. R. DAVIS, W. H. HARDEE
WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE,
General Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Guano,
PETERSBURG, VA.
Sept. 20, 1855. 37—

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS!
Spring Trade, 1856.

BY RECENT ARRIVALS, WE ARE IN RECEIPT of our SPRING STOCK of AMERICAN, BRITISH, FRENCH and GERMAN FABRICS; and shall continue to receive additional supplies by every Steamer, through one of our firm, who remains North during the season, attending the AUCTION SALES. Our stock being selected with special reference to the wants of the NORTH-CAROLINA MERCHANTS, we feel confident in saying they will find our styles particularly adapted to their sales, and for CHEAPNESS and VARIETY, unsurpassed in any market North or South. Orders promptly attended to.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL,
Importers and Jobbers, 78 and 80, Sycamore St.,
Petersburg, Va.
March 10, 1856. 32—

DRS. GILBERT & KENNEDY,
Treat Cancers, Tumors, Ulcers, &c.,
WITHOUT SURGICAL OPERATIONS.
Office 746 Broadway, cor. Astor Place, N. Y.
CERTIFICATES FROM
Ex-Gov. T. M. Tucker, Hon. T. Butler King,
Judge F. W. Huling, Gen. Narcisso Lopez,
Capt. Isaiah Sellers, Capt. Wm. Leathers,
A. L. Baldwin, M. D., of Winchester, Va. W. P. Allison, M. D., of Lynchburg, Va.
Judge Alex. Walker, Col. Maunsel White,
Thos. E. Bond, M. D., J. L. Peacocke, M. D.
PERMISSION TO REFER TO
Ex-Gov. Jas. C. Jones, Hon. Fred. P. Stanton,
B. F. Palmer, Inventor of Palmer's Artificial Leg.
Francis Grice, Naval Constructor Navy Yard, Phila.
Proprietors of the Girard House, Philadelphia.
☞ Send for a pamphlet.
May 10, 1856. 50—sw10t.

A. M. McPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN, J. W. MARTIN
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wills' Warehouse,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
Thomas P. Devereux, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. Dewey, Cashier " " "
W. H. Jones, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. Branch, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, Dr. N. C. Whitehead, Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. } *Norfolk.*
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1863. 78—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

TO ENGINEERS.

THE AMERICAN ENGINEER'S DRAFTSMAN, and Machinist's Assistant, with numerous illustrations, by Oliver Byrne.
The Practical Draftsman, book of Industrial Design, and Machininst's and Engineer's Drawing Companion, by Wm. Johnson, with numerous illustrations.
Pocket Book for Railroads and Civil Engineers, by Oliver Byrne
Scribners Engineer's and Mechanics Companion.
A Practical Treatise on Railway Curves and locations for young Engineers, by Wm. F. Shunk
The Mechanic's Text-Book and Engineer's Practical Guide by Thos. Kett
Templetons' Engineers and Mechanics Companion
The Practical Examinator on steam and the steam engine, with instructive references relative thereto, arranged for the use of Engineers, Students and others
The Mechanical Principia, containing all the various calculations on water and steam power, and on the different kinds of Machinery used in Manufacturing, with tables showing the cost of manufacturing different styles of Cotton goods, &c., by Charles Eldridge Leonard
Mechanics for the Millwright, Machinist, Engineer, Civil Engineer, Architect, and Student, containing a clear Elementary Exposition of the principles and practice of building machines, by Frederick Overman.
For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, April 26, 1856. 46—

GREAT NORTHERN ROUTE!
By the Seaboard Railroad and Bay Steamers!
Via NORFOLK TO BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.
Through from Wilmington, N. C., to New York, in thirty-six hours, without loss of sleep.

THIS ATTRACTIVE ROUTE, DAILY, VIA WELDON, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE, and PHILADELPHIA to NEW YORK, has, for the past six years, enjoyed a reputation for ease and comfort not claimed by any other Line between New Orleans and New York.

The Railroad is now officered with gentlemanly Conductors, and the large and commodious Steamers LOUISIANA, Capt. George W. Russell, (1100 tons burthen,) and NORTH CAROLINA, Capt. Cannon, are too well known to the Travelling Public to need further description.

Schedule Between Wilmington and New York.

Leave	Wilmington, N. C., at	6 A. M.
"	Weldon, (160 miles,)	2 P. M.
"	Portsmouth & Norfolk, (80 miles,)	6 P. M.
"	Baltimore, (180 miles,)	9 A. M.
"	Philadelphia, (100 miles,)	2 P. M.
Arrive	in New York, (100 miles,)	6 P. M.

☞ Total distance 620 miles in thirty-six hours.

Passengers by this Line enjoy a comfortable night's rest on the Bay Steamers, and are privileged to lay over at night at any point, and resume their trip by daylight.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Passengers will have their Baggage CHECKED at WELDON for BALTIMORE.

For further information and Through Tickets, (which are good either by the Bay or the Potomac route,) apply, in Wilmington, at the office of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, or in Weldon, of E. N. Peterson, agent Seaboard route. A. WORRALL, *Sup't.*
May 24, 1856. 54—sw1m.

NEW BOOKS.—MARRIED, NOT MATED.
Mimic Life, by Mrs. Ritchie, (Mrs. Mowatt.
Sallad for the Social, by the Author of Sallad for the Solitary.
Ernest Linwood, by Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz.
Annual of Scientific Discovery for 1856.
Rogers' Table Talk.
Gardening for the South.
A Forest Tragedy and other tales, by Grace Greenwood.
Shoepac Recollections, a wayside glimpse of American life.
The Old Dominion, by G. P. R. James.
Travels in the United States and Cuba, by the Hon. Miss Murray.
Italian Sights and Papal Principles seen through American Spectacles by James Jackson Jarves.
Harper's Magazine for June. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

IRVING'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON, VOL. 2, FOR subscribers only, at POMEROY'S.

HIAWATHA, BY LONGFELLOW, PRICE $1. For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND, 7 DIFferent editions, and in various styles of binding. For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

NEW POEM.—THE ANGEL IN THE HOUSE, 75 cents. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
May 27, 1856. 54—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—PITT County.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1856.—James H. Forbes vs. Joseph C. Bridgers.—Original attachment.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Joseph C. Bridgers, the defendant in this case, is a non-resident of the State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North-Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear at the next term of our said Court to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court House in Greenville, on the first Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be rendered against him.

Witness: Henry Sheppard, Clerk of our said Court at office in Greenville, the first Monday of May, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of our independence.
H. SHEPPARD, Clerk.
May 27, 1856. 1126—w6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—PITT County.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1856.—Alfred & Noah Forbes, vs. Joseph C. Bridgers.—Original attachment.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Joseph C. Bridgers, the defendant in this case, is a non-resident of the Sate, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North-Carolina Standard for six successive weeks commanding the said defendant to appear at the next term of our said Court, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court House in Greenville, on the first Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be rendered against him.

Witness: Henry Sheppard, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Greenville, the first Monday of May, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of American independence.
H. SHEPPARD, Clerk.
May 27, 1856. 1126—w6w.

SUPERIOR SALAD OIL.—IN PINT AND quart Bottles just to hand and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY OF Rushtons' and Simes' in store.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

POT ASH.—1000 POUNDS POT ASH FOR SALE low by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

VALUABLE NEW BOOKS.—ARNOLD'S Christian life.
Evenings with the Romanists, by the Rev. M. Hobert Seymour
Arminian Inconsistencies and Errors, by the Rev. Henry Brown
Abbie Nott and other Knotts, by "Katinka."
The Flower Garden or Breck's Book of Flowers—new edition.
Practical Treatise on Business: or how to get, save, spend, give, lend, and bequeath money, by E. T. Fredley
The Three Marriages, or Life at a Watering Place, by Mrs. Hubback.
A Second Journey Round the World, by Ida Pfeiffer
The Wonders of Science, or Young Humphrey Davy, by Henry Mayhew
A Digest of the General Laws of the U. S. from 1789 to 1856, by James Dunlap, Esq
Plu-ri-bus-tah, a Song that has no author
Appleton's Cyclopedia of Biography; embracing a series of Memoirs of the most distinguished persons of all times, edited by F. L. Hawks, D. D. L. L. D.
The Works of Alexander Hamilton, comprising his correspondence, and his political and offical writings, exclusive of the Federalist, edited by John C. Hamilton, 7 vols. octavo.
History of Congress from 1789 to 1792, embracing the first term of the administration of George Washington.
Poetical and Prose Writings of the Milford Bard
Memoirs of the public life of the Rt. Hon. Charles J. Fox.
Complete Concordance to Shakspere, by Mrs. Cowden Clark. For sale by
H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, May 26, 1850. 55—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—MARTIN COUNTY.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1856.—William Adkinson against N. P. Curtis.—Attachment.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, N. P. Curtis, is a non-resident of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks, notifying the said N. P. Curtis to be and appear before the Justices of our said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Courthouse in Williamston, on the 2d Monday in July next, and replevy or judgment final will be entered, and the property levied on and applied to the payment of the debt.

Witness, L. Johnson, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Williamston, the 2d Monday in April, 1856.
L. JOHNSON, Clerk.
May 24th, 1856. 1127—w6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, IN MARTIN Court of Equity. Lemon S. Dunn and McGilvra Whitehurst, Executors B. M. Wilkinson, vs. Peregrine P. Clements.
To P. P. Clements:

SIR: You are hereby notified to appear at the Court House in Williamston on the last Monday in August next, and then and there plead, answer, or demur to the supplemental bill of complainants filed against you in this cause, or judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against you and the same heard accordingly.

Witness: C. B. Hassell, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office, this the 10th day of March, 1856.
C. B. HASSELL, C. M. E.
March 17, 1856. 1116—w6w.

SPRING CLOTHING.

WE HAVE NOW OPENED OUR ENTIRE SPRING stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS. Our assortment is large, embracing every variety of style, that all who call may be supplied on the most favorable terms.

In making up our goods, the most improved fashions, neatness of manufacture, durability, &c., have been observed, that none need fear getting any but the best clothes from our establishment. Call and examine.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.,
(Successor to E. L. Harding.)
Fayetteville, St.

IN THE NEW ARRANGEMENT, THE *CASH* AND *six months* system will be strictly adhered to; this will enable us to sell the better bargains, and all who make bills will be required to pay the 1st of July and 1st of January.
W. H. W.
April 16, 1856. 43—

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, on Monday, the 26th May, a mulatto boy named Tom, aged about twenty years. He is about six feet high, bright mulatto, of good countenance, and backward or diffident when spoken to. I will give fifty dollars reward for said boy, if taken out of the State, and twenty-five dollars if taken in the State and confined so that I get him.
JAMES S. YARBROUGH.
Franklinton, June 2, 1856. 56—sw.tf.
☞ Register copy till forbid, and send account to this office.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Standard.

HON. E. G. READE'S LETTER.

Messrs. Editors: I have just arisen from the perusal of Hon. E. G. Reade's letter to his constituents in reply to Mr. Clingman, and I confess to you my great disappointment. Mr. Reade is a gentleman whose acquaintance I esteem very highly, and that he is an artful advocate none who have ever heard him will pretend to question. By many, too, he has heretofore been regarded as a very conscientious, good man. But if this letter does not show him to be an insincere politician I am greatly mistaken. No one acquainted with him can for a moment suppose him to be at all an ignorant man. If, therefore, any intelligent man can come to any other conclusion than that he is insincere in many of the positions assumed in his letter, I know not by what process he arrives at his conclusion. I am filled with melancholy when I reflect upon the degeneracy of certain politicians of the present age. That a man discussing a subject of such vital importance to the country, and especially of such great importance to the people of his particular section, should dare to deal with it in the manner that Mr. Reade does the great, and to us of the South the paramount, subject of slavery, is a matter of astonishment; and I cannot refrain from expressing my deep mortification that a gentleman who stands so pre-eminently high as does Mr. Reade, should so lower himself in the scale of political integrity as to descend to such miserable sophistry to deceive his people—the people who have elevated him to the high position he now occupies—about a question of so much importance to them. With his and Mr. Clingman's controversy, except where third parties are referred to, I am not concerned. Mr. Clingman can take care of himself. But in regard to Mr. Reade's references to the administration of Gen. Pierce every patriot in the land is interested, and deeply interested. If Franklin Pierce, when tried by the record, is not deserving of the confidence of the South, and of the entire country, then is there no longer veneration in the land for our glorious Constitution—no longer respect for administrative skill and patriotic effort.

But let us examine Mr. Reade's letter, and hold up his positions to public gaze and see whether we are justified in the remarks we have just made about him. Mr. Reade sets out with the assertion that he agrees with Mr. Clingman, that "the country is in peril." He quotes Mr. C's language "that the ultimate destiny of our present political system will be determined by events soon to occur, is most probable," and adds "I am sorry to be obliged to agree with him." The fact then being admitted by both of these distinguished gentlemen that "the country is in peril;" "that its destiny is to be determined by events soon to occur," what course should patriotism prompt him to pursue, who feels it to be his "duty to occupy the position of a *watchman*, and to cry danger while it is yet in the distance?" Deal candidly with his constituents, or endeavor to mislead them by misrepresentations and appeals to unworthy prejudices? None but a fool or knave would answer the question in any other way than by responding in the affirmative. How does Mr. Reade answer to this post of the "*watchman?*" Look at his letter and judge. He admits that "the causes of this unsettled condition are several: but that which seems to be prominent now, is the controversy in regard to slavery." Here, then, is "the country in peril" by an unjust and most damnable warfare upon the institution of slavery, and Mr. Reade stands up as a "*watchman*" and "cries out" to his people, the very ones interested in the institution assailed, and what does he say? Does he encourage them to stand firm in the maintenance of their rights? Does he deal candidly with his own people, and tell them the true cause of the difficulty between the North and the South? No. He does no such thing. But he tells them with the utmost complacency, "we have had a controversy with our Northern *friends* about this matter before. In 1820 Missouri asked to be admitted as a State into the Union. Her constitution allowed of slavery. The North objected to her coming in, and there was a very dangerous excitement about it. At length it was *compromised*, in this way: It was agreed that Missouri should come in as a slave State, and that all the balance of the territory we had should be divided by a line right through it, and that all North of that line should be free. After this compromise the public mind rested quietly." Let me ask what this simple statement means? Does Mr. Reade advise the South to settle the controversy now going on in the same way? He does not say so in so many words; but can any one draw any other inference from his language and manner? If it means not this, what does it mean? Did Mr. Reade make the statement because he supposed his constituents were ignorant about this matter? Certainly not; because he had spoken too frequenrly of this matter before them when canvassing for the seat he now holds, if he supposed them previously ignorant; and more than this, he *expressly appoved* of Mr. Kerr's vote by which this Missouri line was repealed. Then what can you make of it, except that Mr. Reade has changed his position upon this great and important question, and now stands with his party platform in opposition to Mr. Kerr's vote upon this question? Read over the settlement proposed again and ask yourself, southern reader, if you are willing that the South should again *purchase* the *right* of admission into the Union of a State tolerating slavery. Ah! Mr. Reade, your constituents have reason to begin to fear that short "experience in political life has clouded your judgment with a thousand phantasies of the interest of self and party." How melancholy to contemplate the sad change that has come over the mind of Mr. Reade in a few short months spent at Washington City! Seward, Sumner, Hale, Wilson, Banks, and all the abolition horde cry out, no more slave States shall be admitted into the Union,—the Missouri compromise line shall be restored; and Mr. Reade answers them, why, gentlemen, it's not worth while to talk so loud about this matter. You need not be so much excited. This is just exactly the same old controversy we had a long time ago. It was then settled by our yielding up the territories and giving most of them into your hands. You then gave up that Missouri should come into the Union as a slave State; but no such concession on your part is now asked for. No slave State is seeking admission. You have, therefore, only to ask for the Missouri line. That will put the thing at rest. At least, I know when the old controversy was settled in this manner "the public mind rested quietly." Yield nothing. The whole of the controversy is to be settled in your favor.—The South will submit to your demands and "rest quietly." Certainly Mr. Seward and his allies must yield implicitly to Mr. Reade. There can be no doubt about it. They must come right down. And has it come to this? Are Southern men ready to yield up their rights in the territories of the U. S., now when a large portion of Northern citizens come to us and say, we know you have had injustice done you for upwards of 35 years, we are now determined to see justice meted out to all portions of the Union,—stand up for your *rights* and we'll stand by you to the bitter end? Are they, I say, ready to do this because they were *forced* to it once before? I use the term *forced* purposely; because Mr. Reade and every other well-informed man in the country knows very well that the whole South stand recorded by their votes against the Missouri restriction. It was then regarded as unjust and odious by all of our people. The North, however, in that unjust and fanatical spirit which too frequently characterizes its action voted the South down, and passed the law. Afterwards we had the simple and naked question to deal with, submit, or sever the ties that bound the Union together. For many reasons, we determined to submit. I think we determined wisely, for the consideration, among others, we had only to surrender a naked right which involved no sacrifice of practical interest as matters then stood. The question is now a very different one. Besides the North has said plainly to us that these settlements are only binding on you, the South. You must observe your part of the bargain, but we will not hold ourselves bound at all. Under such circumstances what will you do, demand your rights, or make an inglorious surrender? Again, Mr. Reade says, "It appears, then, that we had our quarrel about slavery. We settled it, and were at rest. We are disturbed again upon the same subject, and threatened with destruction. And that disturbing cause is *foreign influence.*" Wonderful discovery! If this does not show Mr. Reade to be a perfect prodigy I know not what he can do to make him the tallest among the tall. "Foreign influence the disturbing cause" of the difficulties between the North and the South! Why, Mr. Reade, but a little while ago you stated yourself in this same letter we are now considering, that "the prominent cause, now, of the unsettled condition of the country, is the controversy in regard to slavery." How, then, can "*foreign influence*" be the cause? Says Mr. Reade, Mr. Clingman is my authority. Very well, that is good authority, if the witness sustains you. But, what "foreign influence," Mr. Reade, are you talking about? Why, the "foreign influence" that we, "the American party," would "strike down." Well, now we understand each other—introduce your witness. At this point Mr. Reade offers a long extract from Mr. Clingman's letter, in which Mr. C. shows that great Britain has been directing her policy for years in such a manner as to undermine the institution of slavery. I cannot ask sufficient space in your paper to copy it entire here, but he concludes with this sentence: "There is, too, a complete understanding between our enemies in Great Britain, and their allies in this country." Now what does this prove? Just nothing at all for Mr. Reade. Mr. Clingman charges that there is an "understanding between our enemies in Great Britain and their allies in this country." Who are the "allies" here? Can a single "foreigner" be pointed out amongst them? Senator Wilson of Massachusetts is one. Of this there can be no doubt. Seward is another. Hale, Harlan, Trumbull, Banks and others belong to the tribe. Does Mr. Reade's great country-saving American party propose to "strike down" these men? Each and all of them were elected by the influence and votes of Mr. Reade's American party, and each and all of them join heartily with Mr. Reade and his party in denouncing the administration for throwing the weight of its influence in favor of the repeal of the Missouri line. Then how does Mr. Reade propose to "strike down" this "foreign influence" that he says "is ruining the country?" His party platform says nothing about cutting off communication between "our enemies in Great Britain and their allies," Seward, Hale, Harlan, Wilson, Trumbull, Banks & Co. The party confers office upon them. Then how does it appear that Mr. Reade's party proposes to "strike down" the "foreign influence" against which Mr. Clingman was speaking? Mr. Reade knows very well that Mr. Clingman alluded to the insidious policy of the British parliament, and not to the influence of those who have emigrated to this happy land, consecrated to liberty, in search of an asylum for the oppressed—in search of the land of the free and the home of the brave, and it is unworthy of the high position he occupies thus to try to mislead, thus to misrepresent. When Mr. Reade shows that the adopted citizens of this country exert, or even attempt to exert, an unhallowed influence against the institution of slavery, he may with some reason appeal to Southern people against them. I apprehend if Mr. Reade pursues the course this letter of his exhibits long with his constituents, they will regard him much in the same way the husbandman did the shepherd's boy, who was always crying out wolf. When the wolf comes they will disregard the earnest "cries" of the "watchman."

Mr. Reade's next thrust is directly at the administration. After charging that the administration is an evil, &c., he proceeds after this manner: "I do not charge the Democrats, as such, with abolitionism; but I do charge the administration, in its party organization, of dealing doubly, now as heretofore, and that it has pandered to the abolition influence." How, Mr. Reade—pray tell us? How does the administration do this thing? Why, says the artful advocate, the National Democrat, an anti-administration paper in New York, is the witness. The witness, Mr. Reade, is an interested party; his evidence, therefore, can't be received. The Washington Sentinel, then. The same objection, with the additional one of general bad character. Then, says the intrepid gentleman, I mention the facts.—That is just what we want. Well, Reeder's appointment. How can the administration be at fault in regard to the appointment of Reeder? Up to the very day of his appointment he stood before the country as a sound constitutional statesman. After the passage of the Kansas and Nebraska acts he advocated them in public speeches denunciatory of abolitionism. These are facts, and I challenge successful contradiction. Then, how could Gen. Pierce, or any body else, foresee his unfortunate and most corrupt course? As soon as his course was seen the administration promptly dismissed him. What more could Mr. Pierce have done? And how unlike this did Mr. Fillmore act when President in relation to a certain California officer who was a defaulter by thousands? After it was known to the whole country that he was a defaulter, Mr. Fillmore recommended him to the Senate for re-appointment; but the Senate promptly rejected him, and Mr. Fillmore had the mortification of seeing his favorite, a defaulter, exposed and disgraced. But Reeder was a Northern man. So is Mr. Fillmore, and you ask Southern men to trust him. But, says Mr. Reade, Shannon, "it is said, introduced the anti-slavery clause in the California State Constitution." Now, in the first place, there is no evidence of this fact, except Rumor, who is a notorious liar; and in the second place, his conduct as Governor of Kansas shows him to be entirely free from abolition taint, and every way worthy of the appointment. That he is acceptable in his conduct as an officer his opponents in the South are forced to admit. Then what becomes of the charge? But the administration sides with the freesoilers in New York. This charge, when investigated, appears as groundless as any we have considered. Upon what authority does the charge rest? Mr. Reade says that Bronson, the collector in New York, was removed, and Redfield put in his place, and Redfield, he says, is an "open freesoiler." Mr. Reade ought to be better informed than to make such an assertion. When tried by their antecedents Redfield appears to be a much sounder man than Bronson. Bronson wrote encouragingly to the Van Buren Convention in 1848. Redfield did no such thing. On the contrary, he was one of the warmest supporters of Gen. Cass in opposition to Van Buren. Mr. Bronson was turned out of office, it is very well known, because he sided with a party in New York who were heaping the vilest abuse upon Gen. Pierce's administration on account of Gov. Marcy's appointment to a cabinet office, and for no other reason. The administration could not have done less, and maintained its self-respect. Many of us in the South sympathized with the Bronson party in New York on account of their pretended attachment to Mr. Dickinson. The justice of the course of the administration, however, is clearly established. No man has been retained in office by the administration who has not given incontestible evidence of his willingness to abide by the Baltimore Platform of 1852. I challenge the entire opposition, Mr. Reade included, to produce a single office-holder, now retained under Mr. Pierce, who has been heard to raise his voice in encouragement of abolitionism during the exciting times that have swept over the country since the commencement of the present administration. Not one can be shown. If Mr. Pierce's appointees are to be judged, however, by what they may *have been* years ago, what rule will the opposition apply to Mr. Fillmore, Mr. Reade's own candidate for the Presidency? What will Mr. Reade do with Mr. Fillmore's abolition letters, and long list of votes in Congress? What with Tom Corwin's appointment to a Cabinet post? Hall, of New York? Do tell us, Mr. Reade, what of these things. But Mr. Reade charges that Mr. Pierce is only acting in accordance with the example set him by Mr. Polk in "pandering to foreigners and Catholics." If this is so where does Mr. Donelson, his candidate for the Vice Presidency, stand? He was one of Mr. Polk's supporters and admirers all along through his administration, and says now that he still adheres to his old Democracy. Mr. Reade, however, could have gone much further back than Mr. Polk's administration for an example, if he means by "pandering" conferring office upon adopted citizens, or members of the Catholic Church. Washington appointed Hamilton; Jefferson and Madison both respectively appointed Albert Gallatin a Cabinet officer, and Jackson appointed Roger B. Taney, who is to this day, as he was then, a devoted member of the Catholic Church. But, says Mr. Reade, the Democratic party cannot, if it desired, control this "foreign influence," which is the "main cause of abolitionism," and which the "American party" desires to "cut off." The old Whig party could not. Nothing but the "American party can do it." Wonderful indeed! What extrinsic aid has this new party brought to bear in aid of their policy? The old Whig party and the Democratic party possessed the entire strength of the country. If they could not control the "foreign influence" what out-side influence has this new party? Has Seward, Hale, Harlan, Wilson, Trumbull, Banks & Co., sent out for their "allies" abroad in acknowledgment for the favors "the American party" has conferred upon them? Can any one tell me? It will not do, Mr. Reade. You will soon find that, however much your artful cunning may avail you at the bar, it will not do before the people as a statesman. Enough for the present.

JUSTICE.

For the Standard.

Messrs. Editors: In a former communication I felt it my duty, as an humble member of the Democratic party, to protest against the District Convention, recently held in the City of Raleigh, to transact the business which exclusively belongs to this district. I protested against it as *unusual, unauthorized*, and *improper* that the business of the district should be done *out* of the district. In your issue of the 21st of May, I find a reply over the signature of "*A Raleigh Delegate.*" And what is the reply of a Raleigh Delegate? Has he shown that such was the usage of the party? or that the persons there assembled were *authorized by the people* of the district to hold their district convention in the City of Raleigh, or did he undertake to show that it was proper and right that the whole power and influence of the party should be *centralized* at Raleigh, and that the business of the party in every portion of the State should be done under the shade of its oaks and under the influence of its superior wisdom? Neither of these has been shown or attempted. It is true the Democracy of Alamance said it was "*best*" to hold the convention *out of the district;* and her champion, a Raleigh Delegate, seems to fear *local influences in the district.* No doubt, therefore, this principle of centralization so gratifying to metropolitan pride, had great agency in organizing an unauthorized convention for this district in the City of Raleigh; but a *Raleigh Delegate* has not the boldness to avow and defend it. Perhaps the time has not yet come. It is the first instance of such an encroachment upon the rights of this district; but if they acquiesce in it, it will not be the last. If it is "best" to hold district conventions in Raleigh, in time it will be considered equally "best" to hold county conventions; and soon the people will have every thing done for them at the capital, quite secure from the danger of "*local influence.*"

I spoke of this convention as unauthorized by the people, and I have looked into the proceedings of the county meetings to see how far I was borne out by the record, and I find with the exception of the small county of Alamance—not another county in the district authorized their delegates to attend a district convention in the city of Raleigh, while the three large counties of Chatham, Guilford and Caswell, following their ancient usages, called for a district convention at Graham one month after the State convention, so as to give time for all to be fully and truly represented, and appointed one set of delegates to the State convention at Raleigh, and another set of delegates to the district convention at Graham. Four counties, therefore, appeared at Raleigh without any authority to hold a district convention any where—three other counties, constituting more than half the district opposed these with positive instructions to hold a district convention at Graham. The small county of Alamance alone appeared there with credentials to hold a district convention in the city of Raleigh. To consider such an assemblage as an authorized convention to transact the business of this district, would be a mockery of justice and an outrage upon the political rights of its Democracy. A Raleigh Delegate tells us "that there being some misapprehension upon the subject of a district Convention, it was agreed to refer the whole matter to the decision of the counties separately, whether or not they would transact the legitimate business of the district convention, each county casting a vote corresponding with its number of members in the House of Commons. *Every county voted according to instructions given its delegates. It was decided by a large majority to proceed forthwith and hold the Convention.*" Such is the history of this memorable convention. Unfortunately we have no record of who composed it, or of its proceedings I wish we had. But I take it upon myself to say that the above statement is not true, and cannot be true. I have shown that the county of Alamance was the only county which had instructed its delegates to hold a district convention in Raleigh; but suppose the four counties where Democracy had said nothing on the subject of a district convention had assumed to themselves the power to vote for holding a district convention out of the district, how would the matter then have stood: For holding the Convention in Raleigh, Alamance 2, Montgomery 1, Moore 1, Randolph 2, Person 1—7. For holding the Convention at Graham: Chatham 3, Guilford 3, Caswell 2—8. So that voting upon the principle stated by a Raleigh Delegate, the decision instead of a "large majority," for holding the convention in Raleigh, there must have been a majority against it. Another statement made by a Raleigh Delegate is equally extraordinary—"*nearly every delegate present* (says he) *was a delegate to both conventions.*"—I have shown that four counties appointed no delegates whatever to a district convention, and three other counties had separate and distinct delegations. It is true there were a very few gentlemen in each of the three counties whose names were found on the list of both delegations; but if any of these were found at Raleigh they were there as State delegates, having no power whatever as delegates to the district convention at Graham. The county of Alamance was the only county whose delegates were appointed to both Conventions. The almost inevitable inference, therefore, is that "nearly every gentleman present" was from Alamance; and the few others who were there, were only there to make out the necessary assortment. No wonder, therefore, that Alamance took the lion's share in the distribution of its honors, having had assigned to her the President and Secretary of the convention, one of the two delegates to Cincinnati, and the Elector for the district!

A Raleigh Delegate, after having sought in vain to justify his co-laborers in holding a Convention for this district in the City of Raleigh, is at last driven to the poor alternative of impeaching my motives by intimating that I am a disappointed aspirant for Electoral honors. Such an argument is the common resort of every one who feels that his cause is weak, or his own motives bad. I am no aspirant for political honors of any sort; and if I were, I should not feel my ambition at all gratified to hold them at the hands of a *self constituted convention.* I seek only the success of a good cause by fair and honorable means, and in its attainment I prefer to follow the lead of others more able than myself. If I complain it is not from any personal griefs, but because I feel that a good cause has been wounded by the foul means employed at Raleigh to deprive this district of its proper representation in the Cincinnatti convention. Why this hot haste to hold a district convention out of the district, not only without authority on the part of the people, but in direct violation of their expressed will? A Raleigh Delegate is no doubt a successful aspirant to the honors of the district. Perhaps he is a happy recipient of a portion of the lion's share. He seems to attach great value to it, and I do not wish to disturb his enjoyment. Let me assure him, therefore, that although there are Democrats in Chatham who would do honor to the district in the Cincinnatti convention, or in the Electoral College, I know of none who aspired to or desired such honors at the hands of the convention, or who are likely from disappointment to "turn their well charged batteries upon their friends." While we feel that the Democracy of this district are not represented in the Cincinnatti convention at a period so full of momentous issues, and where every Democrat should be fully and fairly represented—while we even fear a majority of us will be misrepresented by those who are sent there without authority on the part of the people, *we shall still cling to the cause for its own sake*, and endeavor in future to guard the people against those abuses which have thus deprived them of their most invaluable rights.

A GRAHAM DELEGATE.

June 2d, 1856.

For the Standard.

To the Editors of the Standard:

Gentlemen: Knowing your great desire to be made acquainted with all the doings and misdoings of that exceedingly sly individual "Sam," I have taken the liberty of sending an account of one of his most unaccountable freaks enacted in this place on Tuesday of May Court. For some time past the mountain has been in great labor, and on Tuesday last the ridiculous mouse was duly ushered into the world, a distinguished K. N. physician of this place acting as *accoucheur* on that momentous occasion.—After a great deal of excitement, which they endeavored to conceal as much as possible, a convention of the pseudo-American party was held on Tuesday of court, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent the county of Davie in the next Legislature. Oh, for the graphic pen of Pinebur Moccasin to do justice to the subject! I will, however, do my best to give you some faint idea of the scene; for I cannot hope to describe it fully. The convention was composed of a *whole dozen* of the K. N. leaders in the county, which large number was held to be a full representation of the party. Owing to the number of delegates in attendance, the convention could not find room in the spacious Court House, and it was therefore deemed expedient that the meeting should be held in a lumber house attached to the store of a merchant in this place.—This lumber house, which was some ten feet by twelve, having been duly prepared, the members of the convention sneaked in one by one at the back door, the front door being carefully closed during the session of the convention. The members having safely accomplished the dangerous undertaking of getting in without being seen, the convention proceeded to organize. On motion of Mr. —— Mr. *** was called to the chair, and there being no chair, he took his seat on a large *pot* in one corner of the room. After a stormy debate, Bedford Brown, Esq., of this place, was selected as the nominee of the convention; whereupon the anti-Brown faction bolted from the ranks, and refused to support the nominee on the ground that the party was "*agin furriners,*" and could not, therefore, consistently support a man who was not a native of the county. The action of the convention has caused a good deal of dissatisfaction among the faithful, and some of the more zealous have sworn in their wrath that "*no cussed furriner,*" shall rule over Davie county. Nothing daunted by the opposition which was made to his nomination, the nominee proceeded incontinently to the Court House, and in the face of day, and the light of God's glorious sun, announced himself as the nominee of the K. N. convention, or *conspiracy*, as some of them call it. The gentleman went on to say, in his dulcet tones, and in a strain of burning eloquence, that "he was the nominee of the American part-*ee;* and sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, he would stand by the platform of that part-*ee.*" This was the sum and substance of the gentleman's speech, so far as I have been able to learn. But in spite of his eloquence and the fervid patriotism of the above speech, (which, by the way, is quoted from Lovell's U. S. Speaker,) the majority of the K. N's are not satisfied with the action of the convention, and a good many of them have ordered their names to be erased from the secretary's book. In consideration of this serious disaffection "*Samivel*" has determined to call a new convention, who "know not Joseph," and will attempt to choke off the regular nominee. In addition to all this excitement, the town was electrified on the same day by an oration from Gen. Leach, the K. N. Elector for the district. This speech was one of the most characteristic productions to which it has ever been my good fortune to listen. The General, after letting off the usual amount of gas about the census reports, and "the cussed furriners and Catholics," proceeded to vindicate the principles of the K. N. party, in which gigantic undertaking he succeeded to his own satisfaction, if not to that of others. He confined himself almost entirely to a defence of the secrecy of the order; but after winding about for some time, he at last frankly acknowledged that "*to please their friends from all quarters,* they had abolished secrecy and all the other ugly features in the principles of the party," to wit: the Catholic test and the twelfth section of the June platform, I suppose. After revolutionizing the country two or three times, the General proceeded to try his luck at a revolution of the Latin language, in which he was as successful as before. He launched out into a terrible philippic against Messrs. Giddings, Seward and Sumner—*et omne tribus*, as he called them. He then, with his usual candor and fairness, and with that courage and reckless disregard of danger, for which he has rendered himself notorious, proceeded to misrepresent R. P. Dick, Esq., of Guilford, who was *not present*, of course. He backed his reckless assertions with a great show of documentary proof. He proceeded to read copious extracts from what purported to be Washington's Farewell Address; but upon closer examination, it proved to be "Republican Landmarks," a K. N. campaign book of reference. He spoke of "bobtail, crossroad politicians," and I have no doubt there is no better judge of the article in the whole country, his long experience in the business having made him quite a *connoisseur*. The General's speech was received with tremendous applause, all of which was done by a person in this place, who, if he cannot aspire to fame, can at least lay claim to notoriety without fear of having his title disputed. In short, the speech, taken as a whole, was one of the shallowest things I ever listened to, and I consider it a gross insult to the common sense of the people of Davie.

DELTA.

Mocksville, May 30th, 1856.

For the Standard.

To the Democracy of the 6th Congressional District.

Democrats! now is the time for action. In view of the fact that the able Elector chosen for the 6th District, by the District Convention, is compelled to decline the call of the party, and that the District may not be without an Elector, I propose that the Democracy of the District meet in Convention at *Winston, on Tuesday June 17th*, and appoint an Elector for the District.

The Elector of the "Know Nothing" organization and his friends are not idle, and we should have our champion in the field contending for the principles of Democracy, the Constitution, Equality of Rights, and the Union of the States. A crisis has arrived in the political affairs of the country, and if ever there was an occasion, now is the time for every true Republican Democrat to exert himself. The issue is between the principles of Democracy, liberty of conscience and Equal Rights on the one hand, and a secret, political, oath-bound, "Jesuitical," "black Republican," "Jacobinite" organization on the other, whose whole aim is to defeat the Democratic, the only real national party, regardless of consequences. Then, Democrats of the 6th Congressional District, to your posts. Let every man in the ranks do his duty. Let us roll up a vote in August and November next that will redeem, regenerate, and disenthral the District from the dark-lantern influence it has so long been our misfortune to labor under. We can do it if we try—we will do it if we do our duty. Then, Democrats, to the rescue. Let the spirit of our sires who fought for principles in the days of the Revolution animate every Democrat in the District, and the victory is ours.

A DEMOCRAT.

For the Standard.

A Commendation Meeting.

At a meeting held by the citizens of Earpsboro', Johnston county, N. C., on the 31st ult., to express their views in regard to the course pursued by the Hon. Preston S. Brooks, Representative from our sister State, South-Carolina, towards Senator Sumner, of the State of Massachusetts, *a black Republican*, the following were adopted:

Whereas, The language used by Senator Sumner, and directed to Senator Butler, of S. C., is of a highly insulting character—such as was never before heard in the Senate of the United States; and as tending in every particular to reflect upon the institution of slavery and its holders in the South: Therefore

Resolved, As citizens identified with Southern principles, interest and character, that in our opinion Senator Sumner received at the hands of the Honorable and chivalric Preston S. Brooks, nothing more than a just reward; and that the same should be endorsed by every slaveholding State in the Union.

Resolved, That the cane with which the Hon. Preston S. Brooks executed and inflicted the thrashing on the person of Senator Sumner, and its fragments, be placed in the patent office as a memento of Southern chivalry.

"There he goes again," said Mrs. Partington in the Legislature, as a member stood up for the fifth time to speak on a question. "There he goes like a soda fountain, and just as fluidly as water. Now, Isaac, mind him, and see if you can't become a speaker of the house of reprehensibles sometimes. I declare!" continued she, as a new burst of eloquence reached her ear, "it dose seem as if the mantlepiece of Daniel Webster had fell onto him, he is so bright."

Boston Post.

For the Standard.

IMPROMPTU,

On hearing of the nomination of Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, and Breckenridge, of Kentucky.

Hurrah for Old Buck, and good Old Kentuck,
Let the song peal loud and strong;
For the Constitution sure is in good luck,
When its notes for these are strung.
Old Buck is true, from the old Key Stone,
Young Breck, from the dark, bloody ground;
Let the foes of the Union weep and mourn,
For the knell of their doom they sound.

Let the South swell out with the gladsome cheer,
And the North re-echo the strain;
Let the East pass it on in notes strong and clear,
And the West repeat it again.
We shout not for party, or partizan strife,
No sectional discord we raise;
But safety for country, for home and for wife,
Is the strain of our glad song of praise.

Come, then, to the rescue, ye brave men and true,
Let the chorus be heard loud and long;
On the altar of country, here let us renew,
The glorious old patriot song:
A shout for her ensign—her stripes and her stars—
Long may it wave bright and free;
State Rights and the Union—one, yet apart—
"Distinct as the billows, yet one as the sea."

Raleigh, June 6, 1856.

Democratic Convention in Granville.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy of Granville, held in the Court House in Oxford, on the 31st May, 1856, Hon. A. W. Venable was called to the chair, and F. B. Curren, G. W. Knott, Dr. W. J. Cheatham and Benj. F. Hancock were appointed Secretaries.

On motion of J. M. Stone, Esq., the Democrats from each Captain's District assembled and selected three of their number as a nominating committee to select candidates for the consideration of the Convention. Whereupon, said committee retired and reported as follows:

For the Senate:
CHAS. H. K. TAYLOR.
For the Commons:
T. L. HARGROVE,
CAPT. THOS. B. LYON,
JAMES M. BULLOCK.

On motion, the Convention unanimously ratified and confirmed the names reported by the committee.

On motion of K. H. Wainwright, the thanks of the meeting were returned to the Chairman and Secretaries for the satisfactory manner in which they discharged their duties.

During the absence of the committee, the Convention was ably and felicitously addressed by the Chairman. The greatest harmony and enthusiasm prevailed in the Convention and the best spirit seemed to animate all present.

Messrs. Hargrove and Lyon being present, came forward and accepted their nomination in some well-timed and appropriate remarks. Messrs. Bullock and Taylor have not yet been heard from, but we feel confident that they will accept, and that the whole ticket will be triumphantly elected in August.

On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Warrenton News and N. C. Standard.

A. W. VENABLE, Chm'n.

F. B. Curren,
Geo. W. Knott,
W. J. Cheathan,
Benj. F. Hancock,
} Secretaries.

Quarterly Report of Colportage in N. C.

God's hand has graciously opened my way, and upheld me through the pleasant toils of another quarter. While trying to perform my duties as Agent, I am delighted in passing along, also to do the work of a Colporteur, by going into the houses of the poor in the "highways and hedges," and there reach the hand of kindness to them, sit with them on their stools, and together talk about Jesus and His gospel, which is to be preached to the poor, then supply them with books, instruct and pray with them. In this way during the three months I gave away more than 20,000 pages of printed truth.—Whole number of families visited 632, prayed with 490 of them; 64 of whom neglected preaching; 39 without God's Word; 94 had no religious books except the Bible; and 67 never had a religious visit or public prayer before around their firesides, some of whom had belonged to the church many years. In families that could not spell I have taught 13 persons the alphabet in part, and among them were three parents, all of whom promised to continue learning—in some of the cases I got persons to visit and instruct them. This humble labor has been done as I traveled through 16 of our counties, in all of which I found much intelligence and piety, many elegant churches and a good ministry. But in addition to what I saw in some of these counties, several intelligent and responsible persons gave me facts of their own knowledge, showing a degree of ignorance, destitution, superstition and belief in witchcraft of a highly startling character to the Christian and Patriot. One was a Physician of high standing and extensive acquaintance, who told me that he had good reason to believe that nearly half of the lower class in his county were in this condition. Another was a prominent clergyman, who informed me that he spent a night with a magistrate that had no religious book except a small copy of the New Testament, which had never been read at all, and thought it was a book which all magistrates were furnished with, simply to swear people upon! Most of these counties have but few Sabbath Schools, some having but two or three, and I was told that two of the counties had not even that many.

To aid God's ministers in correcting this state of things, we now have Colporteurs in several of these counties, who are commencing to do a noble work by imparting light to families around their firesides, to the liquor-seller in his grog-shop, and to all wherever found; also by forming Sabbath Schools. To do this work effectually our Colporteurs have to give away a large portion of the printed truth they distribute, now and then selling a book at cost price. In order to pay for the printed truth thus given away and to pay the Colporteur $150 a year for giving his whole time to the work, also to further extend these labors of love in all our dark regions in N. C., is why we solicit donations from all christians and patriots of our State. That all may give understandingly and freely to the cause, we ask each one to look this whole system through to its core, and see its effectual operations among that class not reached by any other means. All who understand the work our country now needs, and we must support it."—During the last quarter I received $608 for the work in sums from $50 down to the negro woman's two copper cents—some of which was sent me by mail, and the other given me as I passed along, and in many instances it was done without my asking for it. A gentleman handing me $50 said, "I will give this and an additional amount every year for this good work." Another giving the same amount said, "I shall esteem it a great privilege to give this sum annually to Colportage."

Little Susan, 14 years old, the daughter of a poor but praying widow, handed me $3, the most of which the little girl had made by sewing and knitting, requesting me to lay it out in books for poor ignorant children, which I did in a dark region and got a good man to go there and commence a Sunday School with those books, which he is now carrying on well.

With pleasure and gratitude to God, I shall ever think of the kindness and encouragement received from the people of Fayetteville, Clinton, Newbern, and all those friends by the way, among whom I labored the last month. In no months have I had more to cheer my heart then during April and May. Ministers and christians of the different denominations bid me a hearty God speed. May we all be firmly united in heart, feeling and effort in the one work of doing good to poor dying sinners, by instructing them and pointing them to Jesus. Yours truly,

WM. J. W. CROWDER, Ag't.
of Am. Tr. Sec. for N. C.

Raleigh, June 2d, 1856.

Remedy for Toothache.—Chambers' Journal alludes to a discovery by Mr. Blundell, dentist, of London, of a process for extracting teeth without pain, and to another process described by Dr. Roberts, before the Scottish Society of Arts, for cauterizing the dental nerve, and stopping teeth without pain, independent of the ordinary intimidating mode of holding a red hot iron before the patient's face. Mr. Blundell's process is the application of ice to the jaw, which so deadens the sensibility that the tooth is extracted without pain. The process of Dr. Roberts is to cauterize by means of a wire applied to the patient's tooth perfectly cold, and afterwards instantaneously heated to the required extent by a small electric battery.

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

Raleigh, June 6, 1856.

Regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners held this evening:—Present,

Wm. D. Haywood, Esq., Mayor,

Messrs. Edward Yarboro,' E. Smith, Alexander Adams, H. D. Turner, R. H. Battle and C. B. Root, Commissioners.

On motion of Mr. Battle, the assessment of Mr. James McKimmon's Property was reduced from $7000 to $5000.

On motion of Mr. C. B. Root, it was ordered that all claims allowed by the Board shall be entitled to interest from the time the same shall be passed upon.

An account in favor of A. M. High, Deputy Sheriff, amounting to $8 60, for Prison charge, for insolvents, was presented, and, on motion, allowed.

Dr. L. S. Perry, chairman of committee on part of the citizens, appeared before the Board and requested them to appropriate a sum of money to aid in celebrating the 4th of July; whereupon, Mr. Root moved that the sum of $100 be appropriated for that purpose; which was rejected.

An account of Wm. Chavis, amounting to $500, for putting in seven new pump stocks, digging and walling well, &c., was presented, and, on motion, the sum of $300 allowed.

An account of Wm. N. Andrews, amounting to $46 40, for Corn, Fodder, Tools, &c., &c., was presented and allowed.

An account of C. Kuester, for the year 1855, amounting to $163 75, was, on motion, referred to Mr. Smith.

Mr. J. W. Knotts petitioned the Board to refund to him the sum of $12 50 paid as an Eating House tax, (on the grounds that he had just taken them out and intended removing from the city.)

On motion, it was refunded.

Messrs. Pepper and Lougee petitioned the Board to be recommended to County Court as suitable persons to have a license to retail spirituous liquors by small measure; which petition was rejected.

Two memorials, each signed by a large number of citizens, one praying for the repeal of the hog law now in force, and the other in opposition to its being repealed, were presented and read; and, after interchange of opinions, the matter was laid on the table until the next meeting.

On motion, Messrs. Overby and Crawley were re-appointed Night Watch for three months. Adjourned.

J. J. CHRISTOPHERS, Cl'k.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE, AT RALEIGH, for the month ending 1st June, 1856:

Allen, Ethan A		Jones, Arpy H	
Allen, George B		Johnson, Alford	
Allen, Mrs Sallie		Jackson, Daniel	
Allen, Jeremiah N		Jammison, J	
Allen, Jeter		Jordan, William	
Adams, Mrs Martha			
Archer, P H		King, Jno H	
		King, John	
Brister, Patrick	2	Kelly, Caswell	
Baxter, R P	2		
Booth, David F		Lewis, Miss E	
Boon, W H D		Lewis, Miss Pattie A	
Boone, Wesley T		Lea, Mrs Lydia	
Boddie, Miss E C		Lea, William	
Bradly, J C		Lynn, Mrs Margaret	
Barnes, John H		Lynn, Jno M	
Ballard, James S		Leslie, Joseph	
Boyd, T S		Lawrence, Anne	
Baily, W		Lionberger, Anthony	
Bein, Neal		"L B,"	
Bracket, Ed F			
Booth, Mary		Medlin, Wiley	2
Burt, Mary		Miller, William	
Baugh, Elizabeth		Mills, Miss Hannah E	
Broadstreet, Martha		Murrell, Jane C	
		Maintune, Robert B	
Cooke, Jno D		Massinggill, Starling	
Cooke, H L		Morton, Eli L	
Crowder, W D		Morgan, Delia	
Crenshaw, D S		Massy, M M	
Chavers, William			
Cannon, Howell		Norton, Mrs L M	
Chase, C Thurston		Nichols, S D	
Chadwick, S W			
Carraway, W W		Prescott, Lewis F	
Crow, Lazarus S.		Prescott, N B	
		Passmore, Bennet	
Davis, James H	3	Pollard, Cas	
Duke, H T		Powell, W	
		Pace, James	
Evans, O S		Potter, Zachariah	
Evans, Noah		Parish, Willie R	
Ellen, Rigdon			
Exum, Rebecca		Riley, Wm	
		Rosenbaum, Simon	
Ferrell, Miss Jane		Rodgers, James	
Ferrell & Hood,			
Ferrell & Johnson,		Smith, Edward	
Franklin, James B		Smith, Jemima	
Franklin, S D		Smith, Joseph	
Fowler, Miss Mary J		Smith, Rufus A	
Fitts, James		Smith, Jno A	
Franks, Anthony		Sargent, R	
Farmington, J H		Seawell, James H	
Frazier, Solomon		Stone, David	
Falmell, P		Stewart, Mariah	
Forte, W F		Stude, Jacob	
		Sorrell, Elizabeth	
Gorman, Sparks & Co,	3	Snelling, Edmond	
		Stone, Bro & Womble	
Horton, Daniel B			
Hutcherson, W T	2	Turner, S	
Hutckon, William			
Hinton, Wm		Utley, Miss Mary J	
Howell, Lucinda E		Utley, Elder S J	
Hungerford, James		Underwood, Bartlett	
Hunter, Jno R			
Hobby, W S		Woodard, William A	2
Howard, J W		Woodrow, Joseph T	
Harpe, John		Woodrow, James	
Hart, J W		Wilson, James	2
Hester, Miss Anne E		Winthropp, Ch	
Hussep, Betsy		Walsh, James	
Holloway, William		Wicks, Miss Agnes	
Hackney, W D		Woodall, Marion J	
Harpe & Murrell,		Warren, Elizabeth	
Haywood & Schell,		Wesson, W H	
		Wright, Sailie L	
Jenks & Son,		Williams, Simon or Oren	
Jones, Mrs			

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please call for advertised letters.

WM. WHITE, P. M.

Raleigh, June 9, 1856. 59—4w.

SEVEN PIANOS JUST RECEIVED AND FIVE EXPECTED BY NEXT ARRIVAL AT 33, Sycamore, Corner of Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.—Our success in selling so large a number of PIANOS, (upwards of fifteen hundred,) is attributable mainly to four facts: First. We select from known reliable Factories. 2d. We invariably pay cash for them. 3d. We keep on hand, to select from, as large an assortment, perhaps, as can be found at almost any two Northern establishments. 4th. We sell at very low prices.

To persons ordering from and leaving the selection to us, we pledge superior instruments; and in all cases, full satisfaction.

Where doubts are felt, we say, take the Piano and try it before paying for it. Our instruments are unsurpassed and we are responsible for them, and ask all who desire to purchase reliable Pianos, to give us a trial.

E. P. NASH,
Piano-Forte Dealer.

June 12, 1856. 59—1y.

WEST HARRIS, D. D. S.,
PITTSBOROUGH, N. C..
Office on Rockbridge street, next door to John H. Haughton's Law Office.

Dr. Harris having graduated at the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery at its session of 1855, respectfully tenders his professional services to the public.

He announces to the citizens of Randolph, Moore and Harnett Counties, that he will visit their county seats, during the several terms of their respective Courts.

March 5, 1856. 1115—wtf.

The Knuckle Washing Machine.
Patented by Christopher Holingsworth, Indiana, May 4th, 1852.
MADE AND SOLD BY
ALEXANDER DICKSON.
Owner of the Patent Right in the counties of Johnston, Wake, Orange, Person and Alamance.

THESE MACHINES SAVE TIME, LABOR, SOAP and clothes, as the dirt is taken out without rubbing. They will save more in one year in an ordinary sized family than their cost. There is no work which females are called upon to perform that is so laborious and unhealthy as washing. A great many Machines have been invented for the purpose of relieving this labor, but none answered the purpose until the introduction of the KNUCKLE MACHINE, which has given entire satisfaction when fully and fairly tested.

Price of the Machine, delivered to persons in any of the above named counties, ten dollars. All orders addressed to Alexander Dickson, Hillsborough, Orange county, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

Every Machine warranted, when fully and fairly tried.

May 2, 1856. 1123—wly.

JOHN CREECH,
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
39 North Water St., Wilmington, N. C.

WILL PAY DILIGENT ATTENTION TO THE sale of all kinds of produce, avoiding unnecessary charges, and sending prompt returns.

Just received in store, and daily receiving, a large stock of foreign and domestic Liquors, such as Brandies, Rum, Gin, old Monongahela Whiskey and other kinds, both fine and common. Also Coffee, Sugar, Candles, Cigars, Soaps, Oranges, Raisins and Apples always on hand. All articles sold wholesale very cheap for cash. Quck sales and small profits. Remember 39, North Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

May 27, 1856. 1126—wly.

The Standard.

RALEIGH. SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1856.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET!

FOR PRESIDENT:
JAMES BUCHANAN,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR:
THOMAS BRAGG,
OF NORTHAMPTON.

ELECTORS
FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:
HENRY M. SHAW, of Currituck,
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

Districts:
1st District, WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
3rd, " M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover,
4th, " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th, " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
7th, " R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg.
8th, " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

FOR THE SENATE:
GASTON H. WILDER.

FOR THE COMMONS:
NATHANIEL G. RAND,
AUGUSTUS M. LEWIS,
MOSES A. BLEDSOE.

FOR SHERIFF:
WILLIAM H. HIGH.

Special Notice.

The STANDARD *is conducted strictly upon the* CASH *system. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Subscribers will be notified,* FOUR WEEKS *before their time is out, by a* CROSS MARK *on their papers; and unless the subscription is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This is a rule from which there will be no departure. Watch for the cross mark, and renew your subscription.*

Weekly Standard $2 per annum, in advance.
Semi-Weekly Standard $4 per annum. do.

STANDARD FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Weekly Standard will be furnished during the campaign at the following rates: For six months, one copy, one dollar; five copies, four dollars; six copies, five dollars; ten copies, eight dollars; twelve copies, ten dollars;—cash in advance.

We respectfully solicit subscriptions.

THE CANVASS FOR GOVERNOR.

Mr. Gilmer will address the people at the following times and places:

Old Trap, Camden, Saturday, the 14th,
Edenton, Chowan, Monday, the 16th,
Plymouth, Washington, Tuesday, 17th,
Windsor, Bertie, Wednesday, the 18th.

Gov. Bragg will meet Mr. Gilmer at the above times and places.

Discussion in Marion.

We invite the attention of our readers to the sketch below, furnished by an intelligent correspondent, of the discussion in Marion, McDowell, between Gov. Bragg and Mr. Gilmer.

It is evident from this, as well as from former accounts of discussions, that Gov. Bragg has the advantage of Mr. Gilmer in every respect before the people.

Mr. Gilmer, it appears, is assailing the revenue law passed by the late Legislature. Why, what sort of faith is this? *Mr. Gilmer voted for the law*, and now he denounces it! [See Senate journal, 1854-'5, page 325.] He also voted for the tax on turpentine distilleries. [See journal, page 324.]—Will he, when he gets to the East, denounce that feature in the act also? We learn that in portions of the West, where there is less capital and less money at interest than there is in the East, he advocated an increase of the tax on capital; and he also urged the imposition of a tax on *young negroes*, as a means of increasing the revenue. The constitution, it is known, imposes a tax on all slaves over twelve and under fifty years of age; but Mr. Gilmer, when a member of the Senate, advocated a change of the constitution in this respect, by legislative enactment, so as to tax *all* slaves over twelve years of age. [See journal, 1854-'5, page 100.] Will he, while in the East, where there are many more slaves than there are in the West, continue his advocacy of his proposition to *increase the tax on slaves?* We will see. But we are not surprised at this. Mr. Gilmer has always been a white basis man,—he has always been opposed to the compromise in our State constitution, by which three-fifths of the slaves are represented in the Commons basis, and all of them between twelve and fifty years of age, in the Senatorial basis; and he is so yet. He has not changed in this respect. He considers, and has so declared, that the present basis "*is downright tyranny in its most odious form*,"—an arrangement by which the "*few are grinding into the dust the many, under the iron heel of power.*" He said this in 1851, and he holds to it yet. He has never taken it back; on the contrary, he has again and again declared that his reason for voting, as he has uniformly done, against Free Suffrage, was because he hoped, by keeping the question unsettled, to secure a Convention which would curtail and reduce the slaveholding influence, and establish his favorite white basis doctrines. We assert this to be so, and we defy contradiction,—we challenge the K. N. press to a discussion of these points. Mr. Gilmer has made a great mistake, as other Whig leaders have done since 1848, in supposing that the people of the West are less devoted to the institution of slavery than those of the centre and East. One of the soundest Districts, if not *the* soundest, on the question of Southern rights, is the Asheville or mountain District. It is so for two reasons,—first, because the minds of the people there, of all parties, are deeply imbued with State rights principles; and secondly, because the slaves, though comparatively few in number, are divided among many persons, a large majority of the families having, in one way or another, an interest in maintaining the institution.—His proposition, therefore, to increase the tax on negroes will gain him no votes in the West. Portions of the old Whig party there, and the K. N. leaders, are sectional—but the masses of the people are true to the compromises of the State constitution, and will resist all such attempts to impose upon and injure slaveholders generally. We speak by the record,—past campaigns, since 1848, establish what we say. No man was more conservative on the subject of the basis than Gov. Reid was; yet it was in the Western Counties that he made his largest gains. What the people of the West desire is—FREE SUFFRAGE, and that they shall have, whatever Mr. Gilmer may say or do. Here they are willing to stop. And now we put it to the people of the East to say what they think of the course of Mr. Gilmer on this delicate subject. Is *this a time to urge an increase of the tax on slaves?*—is this a time, *looking to the aggressions upon us from other quarters, to advocate a change in the constitution so as weaken and reduce the slaveholding influence?*—is this a time *to assail the federal basis of representation, according to which three-fifths of our slaves are represented in Congress?* Let all conservative men, without regard to party, answer these questions at the polls.

MARION, McDowell Co., N. C., May 24th, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I have no idea of attempting to give you a detailed account of the discussion between Gov. Bragg and Mr Gilmer in this place on yesterday, at which I happened to be present. I would have taken notes, however, and attempted it if I had had the *slightest idea* that Gov. Bragg was so very far superior to Mr. Gilmer in mental ability.—I knew that Mr. Gilmer's political party could not be successfully defended by any man; yet as he has some reputation, and belongs to a profession, the practice of which would best enable him to defend a bad cause, I expected to come away admiring the *tact and ingenuity of the man, at least*; but never in my life—not even in a debating society of boys, where there is every disparity between the disputants in age, information and talents—did I witness such an utter overthrow as Mr. Gilmer met with.

Gov. Bragg commenced the discussion. His speech was truly an able one. I will not attempt to give you an account of it, because I could not do him justice. His appearance, which is remarkably prepossessing, and his open, candid, honest manner, would alone have made him friends; but the *matter* of his speech—the able and satisfactory defence he made of his official course, (which has never until now been assailed,) and the course of his party in regard to State affairs; the proof beyond all doubt, that the Democratic is the only national party in the Union, and that the contest in the Presidential election lies between that party and the abolitionists; the manner in which he handled Know Nothingism, proving to the satisfaction of every man who heard him that their mode of organizing is in direct opposition to republicanism, and if their system is fastened on the country, the result must be the overthrow of the liberties of the people—that all power, instead of remaining in the people, must rest in the national council, which, according to the Know Nothing constitution, is the great governing head, whose orders the State council, and all the smaller ones, are bound by the most solemn oaths to obey, constituting a complete government in itself, which must take the place of that which has been our pride and boast, and has which been held up as a model for all people who are sufficiently enlightened to govern themselves; that the attempt to drag down religion from the pure hands of the Gospel ministry and place it in those of impious politicians, is much to be regretted, and if it succeeds, will certainly not be calculated to promote the divine cause; and that it is every way better to leave it where the constitution places it, viz: between the conscience of each man and his God, allowing every man to retain the religious liberty, which is one of the greatest blessings of our form of government—that the exclusion of foreigners from the ballot box will not have the effect which Mr. Gilmer gave as the reason why he is opposed to allowing them to vote, viz: to prevent the formation of new free States, because in taking the census, all the *inhabitants*, not the *citizens*, according to the constitution, but all that live in the country are numbered, and consequently the number of representatives in Congress, and the number of States which will apply for admission into the Union will be the same, whether foreigners are allowed to vote or not; in a word he convinced every man who was not entirely *case-hardened* by his prejudices, that both the measures and the mode of organizing, or either without the other, is calculated to make it most odious to every man who is in heart a republican. The whole speech will tell upon the crowd at the ballot box; and I shall be disappointed if Gov. Bragg does not carry this county.

Mr. Gilmer replied in one of the most remarkable speeches I ever heard; he was evidently attempting to kill time, and occupied the most of it in speaking about matters which were entirely foreign to the discussion. He spoke of the beauty of our mountain country; but the most of his time was devoted to the subject of disunion, though he did not accuse or even intimate that Gov. Bragg was in favor of it. Generally, when he did touch the subjects about which they differed, he would take a position, and either rebut it himself or change it in another part of his speech. He complained that "brother Bragg," as he called the Governor, had read only two of the Know Nothing oaths, and insisted that inasmuch as there were three—one for each degree—and "brother Bragg" had only read two, that there must be something in favor of the Know Nothings in the third one, and he *actually read it himself*, showing to every man, as Gov. Bragg remarked in reply, that the third oath contained all that was in the other two, and a little more added to them; that the Know Nothings were not satisfied even with one swearing, but must have them to swear over again, and then in addition swear that they will not vote for any man except he is a *third degree* member. This third degree is the aristocracy—the privileged class—the class that make the nominations, and have the right, according to their constitution, to *be allowed* by the great mogul to become candidates, and I presume it is unnecessary for the rank and file who do no good except to vote to join it.

Mr. Gilmer read the oaths taken by the Governor, and all our State officers, and contended that these oaths bear as hard upon the Roman Catholics, or would do it, if rightly construed, as the Know Nothing oaths. (Quere: Then where is the necessity for Know Nothingism?)

He could not deny that it was the *whole South* and the *northern Democrats* who had passed the Kansas-Nebraska act; that the abolitionists were all opposed to it, and are more bitter against President Pierce than any other man; yet he thought it was uselessly agitating the slavery question, and he did not believe Mr. Pierce was any better than Mr. Van Buren, although he acknowledged his message was a capital one, and could not deny that he was carrying out the positions then taken in favor of the constitution and the rights of the South, by placing the government troops at the disposal of the law-abiding and order-loving portion of the citizens of Kansas, and that they are there now keeping down the minions of the abolitionists.

He assailed violently the revenue bill passed by the last Legislature,—stated that the Democratic party had the majority in the Legislature, and are responsible; that he intended to hold them to it; that it had always been their custom when in the minority to hold the majority responsible, and that "they could not complain if he fed them out of the same spoon that they had fed him out of."

He abused the administration, praised Mr. Fillmore, told us what a great friend he had been to internal improvements, and wound up with a very long speech to the ladies.

Gov. Bragg replied in a manner which excited my sympathies for Mr. Gilmer; but his manner was so free from anything like ill feeling, that it could not but be amusing to all except the Know Nothings. He showed that although Mr. Gilmer is assuming the name of American, *par excellence*, and is waging war against a mere handful, comparatively, of foreigners, that there are fifty thousand of our native born citizens who are denied full and equal privileges at the ballot-box, who might now be in the enjoyment of them if Mr. Gilmer had not voted against free suffrage; that however Mr. Gilmer might excuse himself, whatever sophistry he might use, the record proved that he had always voted against it, and that on one occasion it lacked but one vote of being carried.

The assault of Mr. Gilmer upon the revenue bill was certainly a new feature in the discussion—at least I judge so from the surprise and consternation depicted in his countenance when Gov. Bragg showed the people that he voted for it, and was one of the warm supporters of the measure. The crowd was in a roar of laughter, and it was not the ebullition of party feeling by any means; but Mr. Gilmer was so completely used up at all points, and showed it so plainly in his countenance, and the Governor's manner was characterized by so much good humor, that every body, except a few Know Nothings, were really amused.

Mr. Gilmer got up to reply, but what he said I do not think even he knows, for he spoke and looked like he did not know what to say. I know, however, that he is a man of much good nature, for in this emergency he disclaimed all idea of wishing to offend anybody in anything that he had said; and the discussion closed; the anti-Know Nothings delighted, and the crowd in high good humor, except the Know Nothings, whose faces were very long, and I understand that not one can be gotten to say a word about the discussion. The fact is, their day is over—they have been constantly losing ground, ever since the people *commenced* gaining an acquaintance with them, and this discussion will root out the last lingering hold they had. The appearance, at present, is that they will not run a candidate for the Legislature in this county.

SPECTATOR.

GOV. BRAGG AND MR. GILMER AT HALIFAX.—We have received a full and interesting account of the discussion at Halifax, on Saturday last, between Gov. Bragg and Mr. Gilmer; which shall appear in our next. It is crowded out by the account of the discussion in Marion, which has precedence.—The Wilmington Journal, whose Editor was present, contains a full account of the Halifax discussion; and we shall avail ourselves of extracts therefrom.

DEMOCRATIC REJOICINGS.—Our Democratic exchanges are teeming with accounts of rejoicings over the nomination of Buchanan and Breckenridge.—Such enthusiasm has not been witnessed in this country since the days of Gen. Jackson. Large ratification meetings have been held in Boston, Philadelphia, Concord, N. H., Belfast, Me., Providence, R. I., Trenton, N. J., and at many other points.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.—SPEECHES OF PRESIDENT PIERCE, GEN. CASS, AND JUDGE DOUGLAS. The national capital has nobly responded to the nomination of Buchanan and Breckenridge. Without any preparation, and with scarcely any previous notice, the Democratic citizens of Washington assembled on Saturday evening last, to ratify the nominations. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed.—The appearance of Judge Douglas, and the veteran statesman Gen. Cass, was hailed with deafening shouts.

Gen. Cass spoke first. Among other things he said—

"Evil days are upon us, and in the wantonness of blessings and prosperity unknown elsewhere in ancient or in modern times, we are engaged in an angry and fearful sectional controversy, whose consequences no man should contemplate without the most gloomy apprehension. One portion of our country, not satisfied with enjoying the rights of self-government, seem to desire to govern the other.—The day of trial has come, and the destiny of the Union, under the God of our fathers and our own God, who led us through the waters and the desert to this beautiful land, not of promise, but of performance—under His overruling Providence, the destiny of this Union is in the hearts and hands of the Democratic party. Our old and honorable opponents, the Whigs—the Whigs of the days of the lamented Clay and Webster—who so long carried on a contest with our party upon great constitutional questions, and in a spirit of liberal patriotism, are disbanded. Its leaders are dead or discouraged, its standard is in the dust, and its time-honored distinctive principles are among the things that have been, and mainly out of the ruins have arisen sectional parties, some of them with avowed designs, fatal to our national existence, and all of them without any other connecting bond than opposition to the Democratic party. Let us not underrate the strength of that opposition; but let us prepare for it, and we can overcome it in fair combat, and save the Union. And here, this night, at this Democratic meeting of approval and ratification, in the political capital of the republic, let us pledge ourselves to each other and to the party, to do our duty, and our whole duty; and if this example is everywhere followed, as it will be, the battle will be half won by the determination to win it. Let every Democrat sacrifice his personal prejudices and predilections, if he have any, that will be injurious, upon the altar of his party. And if I have one single friend in this numerous assemblage who, for the sake of auld lang syne, has any regard for my wishes or opinions, I ask him to do as I shall do—support zealously, heartily, earnestly the election of JAMES BUCHANAN. He will find his reward in the good of his country, and in the stability of her institutions.

As to the candidate for the vice presidency, the selection is honorable to the convention and to the party. Those who know Mr. BRECKENRIDGE best, best know his true democracy, his high and honorable character, his eminent talents, and his claims upon the public confidence. He will be a faithful co-laborer with JAMES BUCHANAN in the cause of the country. Success to them both! but, above all, success to this glorious Union, which has given us a greater measure of prosperity and freedom than ever before fell to the lot of any nation! Withered be the hand that is stretched out to touch the Ark of the Constitution!"

At the conclusion of Gen. Cass's remarks, shout after shout went up for Judge Douglas. The chairman then stepped forward and said it was almost useless for him to introduce to the meeting one so universally known as the "Young Giant of the West." As soon as the wild applause which followed this announcement had in a measure subsided, Judge Douglas appeared and spoke substantially as follows:

"Hon. Stephen A. Douglas said he came before the meeting with a hearty good will to endorse and ratify the action of the National Convention at Cincinnati. [Applause.]—He came not as a matter of form, not in compliance with a custom, but with heart and soul in the cause. He came to congratulate them upon the unanimous adoption of a platform which commands the approbation of every democratic heart; to congratulate them upon the nomination of a candidate for presidency and vice presidency worthy to stand upon that platform, and to receive the unanimous support of every democrat. [Cheers.] The platform and standard-bearers were worthy of each other—each acceptable to the whole democracy of the entire country.

He felt more heart in this contest than any he had ever before been engaged in, and there was more of importance to be attached to it in its result, and more to inspire the patriotism of every lover of his country. This Union was made through the constitution, must be preserved through the constitution, and cannot survive for a single day the obligations of that instrument. The democratic party now stands before the country as the only national party in the whole republic; the only party which avows principles alike in the East and West, in the North and South; the only party whose principles must prevail wherever the constitution reigns. [Immense applause.]

Look at the creed of the party as promulgated at Cincinnati; and then upon that disturbing element, the vexed question of slavery; you find a platform which has received the sanction of every democratic delegate from every State in the Union. Democracy is now the same in Massachusetts, in South-Carolina, [applause,] in Michigan, and in Illinois, in Ohio, and Louisiana; and wherever the American flag waves there the democratic creed is one and the same. What other party can cross the Ohio river and Mason and Dixon's line and carry their principles with them? [A Voice. None.] Can this Union be preserved in the hands of a political party whose principle of action is hostility on the part of one half of the States against the rights and institutions of the other half of this Union? Can sectional strife, sectional animosity, and sectional warfare—a part of the North against the South, a part of the South against the North—produce that fraternal feeling and brotherly love which is essential to preserve the republic as our fathers made it? Have we not the greatest inducement to stimulate our utmost exertions? No less than the integrity of the constitution, the preservation and perpetuity of the Union, depend upon the result of this election.

We had a candidate for the presidency whose reputation was as wide, he was about to say, as the republic, but he would say as wide as civilization—a man who has filled the highest offices in his country, save that only to which he is to be inaugurated on the 4th of March next—[great and continued applause]—a man of wide experience in the House of Representatives, in the Senate, in the cabinet, in the foreign service, and wherever commanding abilities and stern integrity were required for the discharge of high duties.—Everywhere in the line of duty you have found James Buchanan elevating his own reputation, while sustaining and carrying forward the interest and honor of his country. He was a man without a stain upon his private character, and with a political record equally untarnished, from the days of Jackson down to the present time.

Allusion was made to the signal services which he had performed, not the least of which was the delicate duty of representing this country at the first court in the world during the present administration. Such was the man whom the democracy had presented to them for their suffrages.—The candidate for the vice presidency was too well known to a Washington audience to require much praise. Most of them knew him personally, and all that was necessary was to know him in order to love him. He possessed the highest qualities for the office for which he was now designated, or for a higher station in future years, when his experience should be more fully matured. The democracy thus had standard-bearers with which they could defy the combined forces of the enemy. They were one compact party, professing one common creed; and they were arrayed against the allied forces of abolitionism, know-nothingism, and every other ism. He rejoiced that they had got all the isms into one common line; he had been long wishing to get them where the democrats could rake them all down at once.—These isms were animated by one common sentiment, and that was hostility to the democratic party. Abolitionism and know-nothingism were first cousins generally; but in Illinois they were at least brothers, and Siamese twins at that. They would always go for the same candidate, no matter whether he was a know-nothing or an abolitionist. The coming conflict, however, he believed, was one in which the democracy would triumph, and the effect of that triumph would be to restore peace, quiet, and stability to the Union. There were no longer any dissensions in the democratic ranks; for all who agreed in principle were now invited to act together, without regard to past differences.—One of the great principles of their faith was the equality of the States, and the right of self government in the Territories, subject to the limitations of the constitution; or, in other words, the great principle of the Nebraska bill.—[Loud applause.] There were no more any anti-Nebraska democrats now than there were white black birds to be found. The platform endorsed the Nebraska bill; and what more, said Mr. D., could I desire? If there was any thing more to be desired, it was to be found in the residue of the platform, and he cordially responded to every clause therein embraced. The democratic party was united with a common creed and common objects; and they were marching certainly and surely to a common victory.

The platform was equally explicit in reference to the disturbances in relation to the Territory of Kansas. It declared that treason was to be punished, and resistance to the laws was to be put down. That was the whole question involved—whether the supremacy of the laws should be maintained or whether mob violence should overcome the officer of the law. On this question, between law and violence, the Democracy had expressed their sentiments; they say that the laws shall be executed so long as they stand upon the statute-book. But the Black republicans say that they will trample upon the law, and shoot down the officers who execute it, because they do not like the law. The whole question was, whether law and order and the constitution shall prevail, or whether lawless violence and mob law shall rule in their stead. The convention had met that question with a firmness and directness that must find a cordial response not only in the heart of every Democrat, but in that of every lover of his country, no matter what his political opinions might be. The great principle of the Nebraska bill was the right of the people to make their own laws; and hence the duty of the minority to submit to laws made in conformity with the constitution and the organic act. If they deny the constitutionality or validity of any law, let them test it in the courts of law, and abide by the result; or, if they desire to have any of the laws repealed, let them try to carry their point at the polls, and let the majority decide the question; but so long as the laws stand upon the statute-book, so long as the courts pronounce them constitutional, just so long they must be obeyed. These remarks were applicable not to the laws of the Territory of Kansas alone, but to all laws. It was a universal principle in every free government that the supremacy of the law must be maintained; and if that principle should be lost sight of for a moment, what would the liberty of the people be worth? Now, this was not the first time that there had been a disposition to resist the laws because some of the people did not like them; not only had there been opposition to the laws of Kansas, but to the fugitive slave law, and in each case they made the same excuse. Indeed, no other excuse could be made for refusing to obey that law than that they did not like it because it sends the negro back to slavery. But he ventured to express the opinion that, if there could be found a hole in it big enough to let every negro drop through, they would call it the holiest law that ever was made. The Constitution says that the slave must be surrendered; and those who object to this, object to the Constitution of the country, and not to the fugitive-slave law.

The principle of the Black Republicans is to obey such laws as they like, and repudiate those they do not like. They claim protection under the Constitution, and refuse to yielding obedience to it. The difference between them and the Democracy is, that the Democracy support the Constitution in all of its parts with equal fidelity, without reference to whether they like or dislike it. It is no excuse for a man to say that he does not like a law, and therefore will not obey it. Did they ever know a criminal who liked the law? (Applause.) Law breakers never like the punishment that follows the act. Law-abiding men have no fear of the supremacy of the law; and the question to be decided in this contest is, whether a law made in pursuance of the Constitution, and as expounded by the courts, shall prevail, or whether such a law is naught, and whether cowardly leaders may shoot down the officers of law with impunity.

He rejoiced that the Convention, by a unanimous vote, had approved of the creed that law must and shall prevail. [Applause.] He rejoiced that we had a standard bearer with so much wisdom and nerve as to enforce a firm and undivided execution of those laws. When, he said, the issues were presented between the two great parties—he said *two* parties, because Know Nothingism was dead, and nothing but black republicanism was left, [laughter,]—they would find such a verdict as this country had never rendered in favor of a Democratic platform or a Democratic standard bearer. [Great cheering.]

He hardly knew where the opposition would get any votes, in order to let us know, when the history of this contest should be written, who its candidates were.

The Democracy did not intend their opponents should get a single State in the great North-west. They were a law abiding people there. He was sure they had no hopes in old Pennsylvania, the Keystone State, the home of Buchanan. In New York, he said, the Democrats are united, thank God. [Applause.] Did any one suppose that lawless violence was to triumph over the laws and the judiciary of the country in New England? Was it there that, under the advice of the pulpit filled with Sharpe's rifles, law was to be spurned, constitutional obligations to be defied, and the mob to take posession of the power of government? He repelled the charge. He had New England blood in his veins, and did not believe that the people of New England would decide for mob violence over the constitution, the laws, the judiciary of the country, and everything sacred in our institutions.

New Hampshire, too, would come in with a glorious victory—New Hampshire, the birth-place of Franklin Pierce, the star in the East that never sets! Did any one suppose that she would join this mob-law party? Never, so long as she remembered the faithful administration of Franklin Pierce. And when the history of these times should be written, it would be seen that there never had been a Chief Magistrate who had stood with more religious fidelity by the Constitution of his country than has the present Chief Magistrate. [Great applause.] The proudest honor which his successor could desire to have paid to him would be to say that he had been as faithful to the Constitution and the Union as had been Franklin Pierce. [Renewed cheering.] Mr. D. said that he felt it a duty and a privilege to have the opportunity of saying, under circumstances when there was no danger of misapprehension, what every Democrat had in his heart to say, that the country owed an immense, undying obligation to this administration, for the fidelity with which the Constitution has been upheld and guarded.

Following the example of my illustrious friend from Michigan, (he continued,) I will say here, as I hope to have the power of saying in a good many other places between this time and the first of November, that if I have a friend in this Union who loves me, or regards my opinion, or has any respect for my memory, let him put his shoulder to the wheel, and do everything in his power to win a great and glorious victory.

Mr. D. took his seat amidst tremendous cheering, and the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner."

At the conclusion of Judge Douglas's eloquent and powerful speech, says the Union, the chairman announced that the meeting would adjourn for the purpose of serenading the President of the United States. Preceded by the Marine Band, their numbers swelling at every step, the mass meeting, now formed into sections for marching order, proceeded to the Presidential mansion, where they arrived about 10 o'clock. Seldom has been seen in Washington city a greater assemblage of people than were gathered about the Executive Mansion on that memorable occasion. The occasion, the place, the presence of so many distinguished alike for their talents, their public services, and their devotion to the democratic cause, the exulting shouts of the gathered and gathering thousands, and the strains of music the more inspiring from their patriotic association, combined to form a scene which will be indelibly impressed upon the memory of all who witnessed it. Conspicuous among the crowd on the north portico of the building were Gen. Cass and Judge Douglas. Their beaming countenances showed how truly they sympathized with their fellow-citizens on this occasion of general joy and exultation. After the band had played several airs, a loud, enthusiastic, and prolonged call was made for the PRESIDENT of the United States. Promptly and gracefully the President appeared, in obedience to the popular summons, at one of the windows overlooking the portico. His appearance was followed by an outbreak of popular enthusiasm, and we might with truth add, of popular affection, which has never been excelled in that or any other part of the Union. Cheer followed cheer, shout went up after shout, until it seemed that the call was made not to hear but to be heard. The band struck up "Hail to the Chief," but the music only added to the universal excitement. At the conclusion of this air the President spoke as follows:

"I congratulate you, my fellow-citizens, upon the occasion which brings you here, and I indulge the confident hope that the joy with which you hail the harmonious and unanimous result of the deliberations at Cincinnati may be strengthened and deepened by the ratifying voice of our countrymen.

It is pleasant to realize that, however other parties may be divided and distracted, there is nothing with us but union of purpose, and will be nothing but union in action. From this hour to that when the polls will be opened in November all prejudices and personal animosities among those who should cultivate mutual regard and afford mutual support will be laid aside; nay, even preferences, which may have existed in our ranks are already no longer remembered. The preference of the convention is the preference in this crisis of every friend who cares more for the country than for himself. Devotion to the cause, and an earnest support of the standard-bearers who are to lead us through the great struggle, will constitute the controlling sentiment of the democracy, North and South, East and West. We are all, I am sure, quite sincere in our convictions that not only the prosperity of the republic, but the perpetuity of this blessed Union, depends essentially upon the vindication and maintenance of the principles declared by the recent convention. But these principles can be vindicated and sustained only by concerted action, and that can only be secured by organization. Hence, fidelity to this organization and its usages becomes, like fidelity to principles, a cardinal virtue. The latter can only be manifested and made effectual through the former.

My friends will have duties to perform in the canvass which my position alone will prevent me from attempting to fulfil in person. It is never to be forgotten by me that, in 1852, older and better [many voices cried out "not better!"] soldiers than myself, (Mr. Buchanan and General Cass)—men who had been faithful and tried leaders through many years of labor and conflict—were passed by to call me from the retirement which I had sought, and to which I shall return without regret. May I not add, gentlemen, that, if life be spared, I shall go back to the State of my birth with a consciousness of having adopted no single measure of public policy during my administration which I did not believe to be demanded by the best interests of my country, nor one which does not, to-night, command the approbation of my judgment and my conscience.

The conduct of those older and better soldiers of whom I have spoken, and of the younger but nevertheless better soldier, [Judge Douglas,] now standing by the great, venerated, and good man, [General Cass,] who for so many years, has had, not merely my confidence and respect, but my affection, will never cease to be gratefully remembered by me. They were all in the field, not merely to encourage and direct, but actually to lead the columns. Their energies were not put forth because the standard was in my hands, but because its bearer was, in their estimation, for the time being, the impersonation of those sound constitutional principles which they believed could alone give stability and permanence to this glorious fabric of our institutions.

It is cheering to know that the action of the late convention places the statesmen and patriots, who are to lead us now, upon a platform identical, in scope and spirit, with that which I accepted with full conviction of my judgment and with every sentiment of my heart, and that they are to occupy it with the standard lowered never an inch, so far as the strict construction of the constitution and the vindication of the constitutional rights of every portion of the Union are concerned.

Much and justly as we admire the patriotism, attainments, and private virtues of our standard-bearers, there will be nothing like man-worship in this contest. Men become comparatively insignificant, except as instruments, when great principles and the vast interests of a country like ours are involved. There will be, on your part, no appeal to unworthy passions, no inflammatory calls for a second revolution like those which are occasionally reported as coming from men who have received nothing at the hands of their government but protection and political blessings; no declaration of resistance to the laws of the land; no invocation to the shedding of blood by those who have had none to shed when our countrymen have stood face to face with foreign foes. But the issue will summon you to a calm, earnest struggle for the constitution, and, consequently, for the Union.

You will bear yourselves like men determined to cling to that sacred instrument as the only security from general wreck, and the only refuge from universal ruin. Men who feel and act with you will cling to it with patriotic wisdom and steady fortitude, and they will defend it, if need be, with heroic valor against all assaults from without or from within.

That a signal triumph awaits you in such a cause I entertain no doubt.

If, as I fully believe, our fathers were not only guided and sustained through the changing scenes and struggles of the revolution, but were inspired after its close to devise and adopt this constitution by Omnipotent Power, we may repose upon a humble but unwavering faith that that Power will not permit the madness of their children to destroy it.

Accept, gentlemen, my best wishes for you collectively and individually, and my thanks for this gratifying call".

Supreme Court.

The following gentlemen have been admitted by the Supreme Court to the practice of the law in the Superior Courts of this State:

Andrew S. Kemp, of Bladen.
Thomas McG. Smith, Caswell.
John W. Moore, Hertford.
John H. Boyd, Rockingham.
Vine A. Allen, Craven.
Pulaski Cowper, Hertford.
Cicero Berry, Orange.

And the following in the County Courts:

Alexander Justice, Craven.
Henri Herrisse, Orange.
William Badham, Chowan.
N. A. Taylor, Wake.
John D. Shaw, Richmond.
Joseph A. Engelhard, Wake.
Dan'l McDougald, Harnett.
John B. Gillam, Bertie.
William A. Cheek, Warren.
David Schenck, Lincoln.
Delano Husted, Wake.
C. W. Grandy, Jr., Pasquotank.
W. H. Bagley, do.
John B. Woodfin, Yancy.

☞ The Wilmington Herald argues to show that Mr. Buchanan's nomination should "be rejected at the South, because," as that paper states, "of its acceptability to Northern freesoilism." Does not the Herald know that the New York "Hards" voted all the while for Mr. Buchanan?—and has not the Herald repeatedly borne testimony to the soundness of the "Hards?" If Mr. Pierce had been nominated, we should have been called on to "reject" him because he was sustained in Convention by the "Softs." It seems impossible to please the Herald. Of course its suggestions in this matter are altogether disinterested. We do not wish to be rude; but we must say to the Editor of the Herald, that when the Democrats of the South want his advice they will appoint a committee to wait upon him and ask him for it.

MR. BUCHANAN ENDORSES THE PLATFORM.—The Democrats of the Keystone Club, with many others, waited on Mr. Buchanan at his residence, Wheatland, near Lancaster, on the 9th; and the President of the Club, amid the most enthusiastic applause, congratulated Mr. B. on his nomination.—Mr. Buchanan replied as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Keystone Club—I give you a most hearty and warm welcome to my abode. I congratulate you, not upon my nomination, but upon the glorious privilege of being citizens of this great Republic. Your superiority over the people of other countries has been fully demonstrated by the conduct of the vast concourse assembled during the past week at Cincinnati. Upon any similar occasion in Europe the voluntary expression of the people would have been drowned in martial music, and their actions controlled by an army with banners. How unlike the spectacle at Cincinnati, where delegates from the people of the different States met in convention, and under the protection of the Constitution and the laws harmoniously deliberated upon a subject of vital importance to the country.

Gentlemen, two weeks since, I should have made you a longer speech, but now that I have been placed upon a platform, OF WHICH I MOST HEARTILY APPROVE, *and being the representative of the great Democratic party, and not simply James Buchanan, I must square my conduct according to that platform and insert no new plank, nor take one from it. That platform is sufficiently broad and national for the whole Democratic party. This glorious party, now more than ever, has demonstrated that it is the true conservative party of the constitution and the Union.*"

There is no mere *acquiescence*—there is no equivocation in this speech. Mr. Buchanan most heartily approves the resolutions of the Cincinnati Convention; and he will not solicit votes by attempting to insert "new planks" or by taking any thing from the platform.

COMMENCEMENT AT WAKE FOREST.—We learn that the attendance at Wake Forest on Wednesday was quite large. The address of B. F. Moore, Esq., of this City, delivered on the occasion, is spoken of in terms of high commendation. The graduation exercises took place on Thursday.

THE MARKETS.

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE
NORFOLK MARKET.
REPORTED FOR THE "NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD,"
BY A. M. M'PHEETERS & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
NORFOLK, June 7, 1856.

BREADSTUFFS.—The receipts of Flour have continued very light but the demand is limited and prices show a slight decline from our quotations of last month. We quote family $8¼@$8¾. Extra $7⅞@8. S. F. $6⅝@7. *Cash and time.* Sales of mixed Corn @ 50c., Corn Meal 68c., Red Wheat $1,30@$1,40c, White $1,50@$1,60c.

PEAS.—The demand is very limited. We quote nominally 90c. for all kinds.

PROVISIONS.—N. C. Hoground 11½c.; Hams 13c.; Western Sides 10¾c.; Shoulders 9¼@9½c. Lard 11@11½c. Mess Pork $20,50. Goshen Butter 18@20c. Cheese 10@11c.

FISH.—The catch of N. C. Herrings has been unusually small this season and prices rule high. There are no *Cut* in market the fisherman having put up none but *Gross* and *Roe.*—We quote No 1 Gross $5; Family Roe $8¼, half bbls. do. $5; Shad—none in whole bbls—half bbls $6; No 2 Mackerel $12: No 3 $6,50.

COTTON—A very light stock and no sales to quote from. We quote nominally 10@10½c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits Turpentine has again declined to 37c in New York, which must affect our market. We quote last sales in small parcels 40c. Full lots 37@38c. Common Rosin $1,5-16 per tale brl. $1,40@1,50c. No transactions of note in Tar which continues in heavy stock. We quote *nominally* $1,50c.

STAVES.—R. O. hhd $27@$28; W. O. hhd $45; Pipes $60; Heading $65@$70; W. O. bbl $30.

SALT.—L B $1 75@1 87c; G A $1¼@1⅜; T I none.

GUANO.—Peruvian $52½@53; Mexican $28@30.

LIME.—Scarce. Thomaston $1 20; W C $1 40.

GROCERIES.—The market is well supplied and exhibits little change in price. Sugars N O & P R $8@$9¼; C Yellow 10@10¼ "B" 10½@11c; "A" 11@11¼; Crushed and Pulverised 11½@11¾; Loaf 12@12¼; N O Molasses scarce 48@50c; Cuba 42@44c. Coffee—Rio 12@12½; Laguayra 12½@13c; Maracaibo 14@15c; Java 16@16½c. Soap and Candles—Castile Soap 16c; Fancy and Toilet 16@17c; Pale 5¾@6c; Brown 4½@5c; Chemical Olive 8@8½c; Sperm Candles 46@48c; Adamantine 28@30c; Mould 15½@16c; Rice $5½@5¾.

We quote *Wholesale* prices. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

PETERSBURG MARKET.
CAREFULLY CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE STANDARD BY
N. M. MARTIN, BRO., & CO.,
Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. 129, Sycamore st
PETERSBURG, June 11, 1856.

TOBACCO—The receipts and breaks for the past week have been small compared to what they were two weeks back, and we have to note a considerable advance in prices with much activity in the market. The advance on Lugs is from 37½ to 75cents., and on common to fair leaf $1 to 1½. Good dry bright manufacturing leaf is very much wanted, and prices for such are from $1¾ to 2¼ higher than they were some two or three weeks back.—Planters who may have their Tobacco or any portion of it prized, would, we think, do well to send it down. We think the market will likely be steady for some time to come; however, we would not advise the prizing of Tobacco until it can be got in suitable order (say in safe-keeping order.) This remark is especially applicable to fancy manufacturing tobacco, as a good portion of that being held here now is to go out of the market, and if the order is not safe it is entirely unsuited for the purpose for which it is wanted.

COTTON—The receipts this week have been small and sales have been very light, owing to there being no demand for shipment, and but very little for home consumption.—Last sales 10½c for small lots. Stock on hand more than equal to the demand.

WHEAT—There is but little doing, and the market is dull, and prices are lower. We quote nominally at $1 10 to 1 40. Reports from some sections of the country are not favorable as to the prospect of the growing crop.

CONGRESS—MONDAY.

SENATE.—Mr. Stuart was elected Presiding Officer during the absence of Mr. Bright. The bill to amend the naturalization laws was made the special order for Saturday next. Mr. Butler expressed his intention of discussing the Kansas question on Thursday next, and it was made the special order for that day. Mr. Trumbull introduced a bill to restore order and peace in Kansas by abolishing her territorial laws and officers, and annexing her to Nebraska. An extended discussion took place between him and his colleague, Mr. Douglas, on that question; after which, the bill was ordered to be printed. Mr. Foot then spoke at some length on the subject of the naval board, and more particularly in reference to the constitutional powers of the President of the United States as commander-in-chief of the army and navy; and, upon the conclusion of his remarks, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved to strike from the journal the notice given by Mr. Edward, of New York, on Saturday last, of his intention to introduce a bill to move the seat of government from the District of Columbia to some point within five miles of the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, on the ground that no quorum was present on that day. After some conversation the vote was taken by yeas and nays, when it was found that no quorum voted, and the House adjourned.

We are gratified to announce that Samuel P. Hill, Esq., of Caswell, Democratic Elector for the State at large, will address the citizens of Forsyth and adjoining Counties, at Winston, on Saturday, 14th June next. Robert P. Dick, Esq., of Guilford, may also be expected to speak. A general and cordial invitation is extended to the Democracy of Stokes and Forsyth—and indeed to all who feel an interest in the coming struggle—to be present on the occasion.

The distinguished abilities and reputation of the speakers, will, we are sure, procure for them a large and attentive auditory. *Winston Sentinel.*

Connecticut U. S. Senator, &c.

HARTFORD, June 7.—The Senate of this State have revoked their action in electing Hon. Jas. Dixon, United States Senator, in consequence of the House not appointing Ex-Governor Dutton, Supreme Judge, as had been anticipated, by the Senate. The matter is to be further debated on Tuesday next, to which date the Senate stands adjourned.

A meeting was held here last evening, to express indignation at the recent assault in the Senate chamber. Among the speakers was Mr. Dixon, the newly elected Senator, who denounced that portion of the Southern press and public which endorsed the conduct of Mr. Brooks in committing the assault.

Return of Congressmen, &c.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The return of Congressmen from Cincinnati this evening insures a quorum in both Houses to-morrow.

The President has signed the Wisconsin, Michigan, Alabama and Louisiana rail road bills, appropriating lands for rail roads.

Union Ratification Meeting in New York to-night.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The Hard and Soft Committees have issued a notice for a grand ratification meeting in the Park Wednesday (this) evening, after dark.

Kansas Meeting.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Gov. Reeder was not present at the great Kansas meeting which came off at the Tabernacle last night. It was announced during the day, that Reeder would be present, and address the crowd. Three thousand dollars were collected in behalf of the Kansas cause.

Convention Called.

SYRACUSE, N. Y. June 10.—A fusion democratic State Convention is called, to take place at this city on the 10th of July.

MARRIED,

On Wednesday morning, the 4th June, by the Rev. W. W. Kone, of Hertford county, Mr. Wm. Walton, of Bertie co., to Miss Susan W., daughter of Samuel C. Whitley, of Martin county.

Attention, Walter Raleigh Fire Comp'y, No. 1.

ATTEND A MEETING OF THE COMPANY, ON Saturday next, June 14th, at the Court House, at 8 P. M., as business of importance will be brought before the meeting. Punctual attendance is required.

F. A. PIZZINI, Sec'y.
Raleigh, June 12, 1856. 59—1t.

PORTRAITS! PORTRAITS!!

THE SUBSCRIBER CONTINUES TO PAINT PORTRAITS at his Gallery in Raleigh, both from life and daguerreotype pictures, and in either case pledges himself to give satisfactory likenesses upon very moderate terms.

If you have a daguerreotype likeness of a dead friend whom you loved and would like to obtain a life-size portrait from the same, send the picture to Raleigh (by mail or otherwise) and you shall be accommodated. The subscriber has, in connection with his Portrait Gallery, a

Daguerrean Gallery

also, where, with an excellent light, "quick working" cameras, &c., he flatters himself he can produce as *fine a daguerreotype portrait as can be desired.*

Gallery on Fayetteville street, over the store of Samuel Young, Esq.

Visitors respectfully invited and patronage solicited.

O. P. COPELAND.

P. S—The subscriber will visit the country when desired to do so for the purpose of painting family portraits.

Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 59—swtf

Bank of the State of North-Carolina.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE AND A QUARTER PER cent. on the capital stock of this bank has been declared *out of the profits for the last six months*, payable to the stockholders—(less the tax to the State of twenty-five cents on each individual share)—at the principal bank on the first Monday in July next, and at the branches fifteen days thereafter.

ALSO—A dividend of five per cent. out of the *surplus profits* has been declared this day, payable, time and places as above.

C. DEWEY, Cash'r.
Raleigh, June 14, 1856. 59—1atMJsw.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—THE PROPerty of W. J. Ramsay, deceased. The lot is in good repair; the house is nearly new, with six good rooms, and out houses in good order; and what is very desirable, an excellent well of water. It is a very desirable residence for a family, being in a good neighborhood. The property must be sold. Those who wish to buy can have an opportunity of buying cheap. The house can be seen by applying to Mrs. Ramsay or to myself. Possession given to suit the convenience of the purchaser.

JOHN C. PALMER, Adm'r.
Raleigh, June 14, 1856. 59—swtf

Office N. C. R. R. Co.,
SALISBURY, June 7th, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANNUAL meeting of the Stockholders in this Company will take place at Raleigh on the 10th day of July next. All transfers of Stock must be filed in this Office before the 1st day of July, that a correct list may be reported to the meeting. None but a Stockholder can be a proxy.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL,
Secretary & Treasurer.
June 12, 1856. 59—sw2t.

TAR RIVER MALE ACADEMY.
GRANVILLE CO., N. C.
James Campbell, A. B., Principal.

THE EXERCISES WILL BE RESUMED ON THE 14th day of July. Tuition per session of five months, $7,50 to 15. Board $6 per month.

For particulars address the Principal, either of the Trustees, or the Secretary.

TRUSTEES:
DR. JAS. A. RUSSELL, | WM. CLEMENT,
ALLEN WALLER, | JAS. C. COZART,
L. P. ALLEN.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
C. W. ALLEN, Secretary.
Tar River, N. C., June 7, 1856. 1129—w8wpd.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—WAKE County.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1856.—Elizabeth Moore, widow, vs Brinkley Lassiter and wife, and others, heirs of Edward Moore, dec'd.—Petition for Dower.

In this case, it appearing to the Court that William Moore, Toliver Hicks and wife Clary, James Thomas and children, Joseph Thomas and Mary Thomas, defendants named in the petition, reside beyond the limits of this State; it is, therefore, ordered that publication be made in the N. C. Standard for six weeks, for said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Wake and State of North Carolina, at the Court House in Raleigh, on the 3d Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken, and the Petition heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Thomas J. Utley, Clerk of said Court at office, in Raleigh, the 3d Monday of May, A. D., 1856.

THOMAS J. UTLEY, Clerk.
June 12, 1856. (Pr. adv. $5,62½.) 1129—w6w.

VIRGINIA SPRINGS.
South-Side, Richmond & Danville, and Virginia & Tennessee Railroads.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Shortest, most comfortable and most expeditious Route to the VIRGINIA SPRINGS through by day-light, and Baggage checked through, except on Stages.

VISITORS TO THE VIRGINIA SPRINGS BY this route, take the South-Side Railroad cars at Petersburg, or the Richmond & Danville cars at Richmond, at 6 A. M., daily, (Sundays excepted,) arrive at Lynchburg to dinner, and thence, via the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, reach Bonsack's Depot at 3 1-4, and Salem at 4 P. M., and at either place take

KENT, SUMMERSON & CO'S FINE LINE OF STAGES!

Those via Bonsack's lodge at Fincastle, dine at the Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs, and arrive at the White Sulphur Springs [17 miles] early on the evening of the second day from Petersburg, or Richmond, without NIGHT TRAVEL, and with but 64 miles of Staging. Or by the Salem route, stop all night at the Roanoke Red Sulphur Springs, (10 miles distant from Salem,) dine at the Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs, and arrive at the White Sulphur Springs on the evening of the following day.

The Virginia & Tennessee Railroad is located through a most romantic country, possessing a climate unsurpassed for its salubrity and delightful temperature. The road passes the base of the

PEAKS OF OTTER!

And within three miles of the Alleghany Springs, one mile of the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, and within four miles of the Yellow Sulphur Springs; all pleasantly situated a few miles apart, on the Eastern slope of the Alleghany mountain, in Montgomery county. The waters of these Springs are celebrated for their great medicinal qualities, the accommodations are excellent, and have been greatly increased since last season.

☞ Visitors to the Red Sulphur Springs take Kent, Summerson & Co's Stages at Newbern Depot, on the evening of the day that they leave Petersburg or Richmond, and arrive at the Springs on the following day to dinner, and Salt Sulphur Springs early in the evening of the second day from Richmond or Petersburg.

The Road from Newbern Depot to the Red Sulphur Springs, (36 miles,) has been graded and greatly improved since last season, and is now regarded as one of the best turnpikes in the mountains.

The line of Telegraph from Richmond will be completed and in operation to the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs early in June.

Passengers to Knoxville, Tennessee, take Kent, Summerson & Co's stages at the Western terminus of the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad, now 180 miles from Lynchburg (and being extended Westward at the rate of 8 miles per month) to the Eastern terminus of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and arrive at Knoxville in 2 1-2 days from Petersburg or Richmond.

Fare from Petersburg or Richmond:

To Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs via Bonsack's,		$10 00
" " " " " "	" Salem,	10 50
" White Sulphur Springs	" Bonsack's,	11 00
" " "	" Salem,	11 50
" Red Sulphur Springs,		12 25
" Alleghany Springs,		8 00
" Montgomery White Sulphur Springs,		8 25
" Yellow Sulphur Springs,		8 45
" Knoxville, Tennessee,		23 00

NOTE.—The charge for tickets to the Alleghany Springs, Montgomery White Sulphur and the Yellow Sulphur Springs, does not include the charge from the Railroad to the Springs. Passengers for the Alleghany Springs, (4 miles distant,) take tickets to Shawsville—for Montgomery White Sulphur, (1 mile distant by a branch Railroad,) take tickets to Big Tunnel and for the Yellow Sulphur, (4 miles distant,) take tickets to Christiansburg depot. Conveyances will be found at those places.

For further information apply to

E. A. GOODWIN,
Ticket Agent S. S. R. R., Petersburg.
CHARLES CAMPBELL,
Sup't Richmond and Danville, R. R., Richmond.
E. H. GILL,
Sup't V. & T. R. R., Lynchburg.
KENT, SUMMERSON & CO.,
Fincastle, Virginia.

May 20, 1856. 51—sw3m.

SEGARS & TOBACCO—of the finest quality always on hand at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
Raleigh, N. C., April 13th, 1856. 41—

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF SENNA FIGS, FOR costiveness, sick headache, &c., just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY DEMOCRAT.

INDUCEMENT TO CLUBS.

IN ORDER TO PUT THE PRICE OF OUR COUNTRY paper within the reach of every body, we have determined to furnish Clubs with the Semi-Weekly South-Side Democrat, at the following cash rates:

For single copies,	$3 00
" five "	13 00
" ten "	25 00
" fifteen "	30 00

The person sending us *fifteen dollars* will be entitled to *five* copies for the subscribers furnished, and an *extra* one for himself.

In addition to this, we propose to send the Semi-Weekly paper to *new* subscribers during the Campaign, say from 1st of June to the 1st of December (6 months) at the following *invariably cash prices*:

For single copies 6 months,	$1 50
" 5 " "	7 50
With an extra copy for the person sending the money.	
For 8 copies,	10 00
and a larger number at the same rates.	

It is believed that the Semi-Weekly Democrat has the largest country circulation of any paper in the city of Petersburg. We are not content, however, but desire to increase it still further, until every good Democrat in the whole south-side section, shall become enlisted with us in the great cause of Democracy.

The South-Side Democrat has just been clothed in a neat and handsome dress of entirely new type, and it will contain in addition to all the latest foreign and domestic news, a large mass of political facts and *data* for use and reference in the ensuing campaign—a campaign, we venture to say, which promises more interest and excitement than any of its predecessors.

Thankful for past and present encouragement, we respectfully call the attention of the Democracy in this section, particularly, to the liberal inducements held out by this advertisement, and urge them to speedy and energetic action, not only in our behalf, but in furtherance of sound, conservative, patriotic, national Democratic principles.

BANKS & THACKSTON,
Proprietors and Editors.
May 24, 1856. 55—1t.

Engineer's Office, Blue Ridge Railroad,
ANDERSON, S. C., May 16, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at Knoxville, Tennessee, until 12 o'clock, m., on Wednesday, July 16th, 1856, for the GRADATION and MASONRY of thirty miles of the Blue Ridge Railroad, commencing at Knoxville. There are several heavy jobs of Masonry, among them the Masonry for the Bridge over the Holston River, near Knoxville, consisting of seven piers and the abutments.

The Company reserve the right to reject any proposals, and to require the bidders to give satisfactory security for the faithful execution according to contract of the work they may undertake.

Plans and specifications may be seen, and the time for completing the work, and all other information obtained at the office of the Engineer, on and after the 5th July.

WALTER GWYNN,
Chief Engineer Blue Ridge Railroad.
May 29, 1856. 56—wt16J.

FOR BUSINESS MEN.—SUITS OF CASSIMERE and Marseilles, just received.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.
April 16, 1856. 48—

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW PREPARED TO furnish all kinds of machinery in his line, of the very latest and most improved styles to wit; Mill gearing; solid master and skeleton spur wheels and trundles; circular saw mills, complete; thrashing machines from two to eight horse power, also Garlington's late improved patent thrasher; shingle machines; smut machines, warranted equal to any now in use; all kinds of turning plows, subsoil, Thompson's late improved iron plows; all kinds of Tobacco Presses; repairing brass taps; mill screws. Gumming and straightening Circular Saws, &c. He thinks his two horse power machine is superior to anything that has been offered to the public. With fifteen years practical experience, he flatters himself that he is competent to finish his work in the very best workman-like style, and all he asks is a trial to satisfy his customers. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. He will draw drafts or give any instruction that may be needed in putting up any of his machinery.

His address, Milton, N. C.; his foundry and shops, four miles South of that place.

N. B. The price of his smut machine is $75, at the shop; his two horse thrashing machine is worth $135; all other work as low as can be afforded.

June 5th, 1856. J. J. YARBROUGH.
58—sw6m.

A YOUNG MAN, QUALIFIED TO PREPARE BOYS FOR COLLEGE, wishes to get a situation as Teacher in a healthy part of the country.

For character, qualifications, &c., refer to Rev. Alex. Wilson, D.D., Mellville, Alamance county, N. C.

Letters addressed to B. F. W. Melville, will be attended to.

58—4t.

FOR SALE.—THE LARGE DWELLING HOUSE on Hillsboro Street, at present occupied by Wm. White, Esq., together with the large frame building on the same lot, facing Edenton street.

The purchasers will be expected to remove them from the lot as soon as practicable. For terms, &c., enquire of

J. J. LITCHFORD,
Auc. and Com. Merchant, Fayetteville St.
June 5, 1856. 57—swtf.

BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—The general meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House, in this City on the first Monday in July next.

Raleigh, June 4, 1856. C. DEWEY, Cashier.
57—swt1stMJ.

Navy Beef and Pork for 1857.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, June 2, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS, ENDORSED "PROPOSALS for Beef," and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, the 12th day of July next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the following navy-yards:

	Barrels beef.	Barrels pork.
At Charlestown, Mas.	1,400	1,200
At Brooklyn, N. Y.	2,400	1,800
At Gosport, Va.	1,600	1,200
	5,400	4,200

One-half of said beef and pork must be delivered at each of the above-named yards, respectively, by the 1st day of April, 1857; and the remaining half by the 1st day of June, 1857, unless earlier deliveries should be required by the chief of this bureau. Payment to be made within thirty days after delivery.

Bidders must specify their prices separately and distinctly in separate offers for the beef and for the pork, and for each of the places of delivery, covering all expenses and all charges.

The beef must be from well-fattened cattle, slaughtered between the 1st day of November, 1856, and the 1st day of January, 1857, and weighing not less than six hundred pounds, net weight, each. The legs and leg rands of the hind quarters, and the shins and shoulder clods, the shoulders of mutton and ends of sticking pieces, and at least eight pounds from the neck end of each fore-quarter, or the parts marked Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, on the drawing or delineation of the fore and hind quarters of an ox, which will be attached to and form a part of the contract, must be wholly excluded from each barrel, *and the remainder of the carcass, instead of being cut with a cleaver, must be cut through with a saw and knife, to give the meat a square, neat, and smooth appearance, in pieces of not less than eight pounds, nor more than twelve pounds, each.*

The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well-fattened hogs, slaughtered between the first day of November, 1856, and the first day of January, 1857, and weighing not less than two hundred pounds each, excluding the heads, joles, necks, shoulders, hams, legs, feet, butts, rumps, lard, and all refuse pieces; and must be cut *with a saw and knife*, in pieces weighing not less than six pounds, nor more than twelve pounds, each.

Both the beef and pork must be salted with at least one statute bushel of Turk's Island, Isle of May, Key West solar, or St. Ube's salt; and the beef must have five ounces of fine pulverized saltpetre to each barrel, exclusive of a pickle, to be made from fresh water as strong as salt will make it, and must be perfectly bright and clear.

Each barrel must contain full 200 pounds net weight of beef or pork, and no excess of weight in either article will be paid for.

The barrels must be entirely new, and be made of the best seasoned heart of white oak staves and headings; the staves to be not less than five-eighths of an inch thick, and the headings not less than three-fourths of an inch thick; they must be three-fourths hooped over, including the iron hoops, with the best white oak or hickory hoops, and each barrel must have on it four iron hoops, viz: one of one and a half inch in width on each bilge, and one of one and an eighth inch in width on each chime, and each to be of one-sixteenth of an inch thick. Each barrel must be of the internal capacity of thirty two gallons.

Each barrel must be branded by burning on its head "Navy Beef," or "Navy Pork," as the case may be, with the contractor's name and the year when packed, and weight; and shall also be branded on the bung stave with the letter B. or P., as the case may be.

The beef and pork will, unless otherwise directed by the chief of this bureau, be inspected by the inspecting officers at the respective navy-yards aforesaid and by some "sworn inspector of salted provisions," who will be selected by the respective commanding officers; but their charges for such inspections must be paid by the respective contractors, who must likewise have the barrels put in good shipping order, to the satisfaction of the commandants of the respective navy-yards aforesaid, after inspection, and at their own expense.

Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to one-half the estimated amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum in additon will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due and faithful performance of the respective contracts, which will on no account be paid until the contracts are complied with in all respects; and is to be forfeited to the United States in the event of failure to complete the deliveries within the prescribed period. In case of failure on the part of the contractor to deliver all or any of the beef or pork above mentioned, of the quality and at the time and places above provided, the contractor will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof; which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue. Payment will be made by the United States at the periods above specified, (excepting the twenty per centum to be withheld until the completion of the contract, as before stated,) after the said beef and pork shall have been inspected and received, and bills for the same shall have been presented to the navy agents, respectively, duly approved by the commandants of the respective navy-yards, according to the terms of the contract.

The parts of beef to be excluded will be particularly designated in the engraving to be attached to the contract. Persons interested can obtain them on application at this office.

Bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the bureau within ten days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

A record or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal will be deemed a notification thereof within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the 6th section of the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846–'47, approved 10th August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed.

This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United State district judge, United States district attorney, or navy-agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

The bidders's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, with the Christain names written in full, must be distinctly stated.

Under the joint resolution of Congress, approved 27th March, 1854, "all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy, may be rejected at the option of the department, if made by one not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered."

June 3—law4w.

Office C. F. & D. R. Nav. Company.
PITTSBORO', N. C., May 26, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock, A. M., of the 1st of July next for the purchase of $100,000 of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Bonds, endorsed by the State of North Carolina, dated Jan'y 1, 1856, and running twenty years.—The Bonds will have coupons, for interest at six per cent. per annum, payable the 1st Monday of January and July, attached. The principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, New York.

Successful bidders upon being informed of the acceptance of their bids can deposit the amount to the credit of the undersigned in the Bank of the Republic, N. Y., or in either of the Banks at Wilmington, Fayetteville, or Raleigh. Parties bidding will please address their letters endorsed "Proposals for C. F. & D. R. N. C. Bonds," to the undersigned at this office. The bids will be opened in the presence of the President and Board of Directors.

HENRY A. LONDON, Treasurer
of the C. F. & D. R. N. Company.
55—swtd.

☞ Raleigh Register, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Herald and Journal will copy.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—WAKE COUNTY.—Peyton A. Atkinson vs. E. L. Ryals and others.

Pursuant to an order made at Spring Term, 1856, of the Court of Equity, for the County of Wake, in the above entitled cause, the undersigned, Clerk and Master in Equity for the County aforesaid, will proceed to sell at the Court House door, in the City of Raleigh, on the 23d day of June inst., the lands referred to in said cause, to-wit:

Two tracts of land adjoining one another, and lately occupied by Jos. J. Ryals, Esq., and his family, situate lying and being in Wake County, about a mile northeast of the State House.

The said estate is very valuable—has a large and commodious dwelling thereon, and all necessary out-houses. It is the place commonly known as the old Seawell place, and is very near the corporate limits of the City of Raleigh.

Terms of Sale: Four thousand dollars ($4,000) of purchase money is to be paid in cash; a credit will be given for the residue until the 2d day of February, 1857, upon purchasers giving bond with approved sureties, bearing interest from the day of sale.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. & M. E.
June 2, 1856. (Pr. adv. $6.62½.) 56—swtd.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—NASH COUNTY.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1856.—Jeruta Savage *vs.* Thomas Savage, Counsel Savage, Penny Savage, Elisha H. Savage, Benjamin Savage, William M. Savage, Emily Savage and Harriett Savage.—Petition for Dower.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants Thomas Savage and Counsel Savage are non-residents of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Courthouse in Nashville, on the second Monday of August next, then and there to plead or answer to the petition; or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and decree made accordingly.

Witness, William T. Arrington, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Nashville the 2d Monday of May, A. D., 1856.

W. T. ARRINGTON, Clerk.
May 27, 1856. (Pr. adv. $5.62½.) 1127—w6w.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE members of the N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday the 7th day of July next, at 12 o'clock, M.

J. G. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.
June 1st, 1856. 55—

Proposals for Naval Supplies.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Const'n, Equip't, and Repair.
June 2, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS TO FURNISH NAVAL Supplies for the fiscal year ending 30th June 1857, will be received at this bureau until 3 o'clock, p. m., of the 8th day of July next. These proposals must be endorsed "*Proposals for Naval Supplies, Bureau of Construction,*" &c., that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandants of the respective navy-yards, or to the navy agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to this bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such portions only will be furnished as are actually required for such bids. The commandant and navy agent of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for them.

Offers must be made for the whole of a class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

All articles must be of the very best quality, conformable to sample, size, &c; to be delivered in good order and in suitable vessels and packages, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the commandent thereof.

Bidders are referred to the yards for samples, and a particular description of the articles; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by the law of 10th August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the forms of which are herewith given.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office or navy agency named by them.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It is stipulated in the contract that, if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned of the quality and at the time and places provided, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States as liquidated damages a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract prices therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which liquidated damages may be recovered or retained from time to time as they accrue from the said parties of the first part or either of them.

Classes Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8—to be delivered one-fourth part on or before the 15th May, one-fourth part by the 20th July, one-fourth part by the 20th September, and the remainder by the 1st December, 1857. Classes Nos. 3 and 9—the whole by the 15th May, 1857. The remaining classes to be delivered—one fourth part on or before the 1st September next, one-fourth part on or before the 1st December next, one-fourth part on or before the 1st April, and the remainder on or before the 30th June, 1857, comprising at each delivery a due proportion of each article. Class 10, and all following, if additional quantities of any of the articles named therein are demanded, they are to be furnished on like terms and conditions previous to the expiration of the fiscal year, upon receiving a notice of fifteen days from the bureau, the commandant of the yard, or navy agent.

As the law requires the prepayment of postage, persons desiring the commandant of the yard or the navy agent to send them by mail schedules of such classes as they desire, should enclose in their application postage stamps to insure their transmission, but applications to this bureau for such schedules will not require prepayment.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, ———, of ———, State of ———, hereby agree to furnish and deliver at the respective navy-yards all the articles named in the classes hereunto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction, &c., of June 2, 1856.

Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at ———, and the contract forwarded to the navy agent at ———, or to ———, for signature and certificate.

(Date)
(Signature.)

The schedule which the bidder encloses must be pasted to his offer, and each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be set, the amount carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class, and the amount likewise written in words.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ———, of ———, in the State of ———, and ——— of ———, in the State of ———, hereby guaranty that, in case the foregoing bid of ——— for any of the classes therein named be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named or navy agent designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case said ——— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and that which may be accepted.

Signatures of two guarantors { A. B. / C. D.

Date.)
Witness.

I hereby certify that the above named ——— are known to me as men of property and able to make good their guarantee.

(Signature.)
(Date.)

To be signed by the United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent, and no others.

The following are the classes required at the respective yards:

KITTERY, MAINE.

No 1, white-oak plank stock logs. No 2, white-oak plank. No 3, white-oak promiscuous timber. No 4, white-oak keel pieces and rudder stocks. No 6, yellow-pine plank stock logs. No 8, yellow-pine mast and spar timber. No 10, white pine No 11, ash, cypress, white-oak boards. No 12, black walnut cherry, mahogany. No 13, locust. No 14, white-ash oars and hickory bars. No 15, white-oak staves and heading. No 16, black spruce. No 18, lignumvitæ. No 20, composition and copper nails. No 21, iron. No 22, spikes nails. No 23, lead, zinc, tin. No 25, hardware. No. 27, paints, oils, &c. No 28, flax canvas. No 29, cotton canvas. No 30, flax and cotton twine. No 31, glass. No 32, leather. No 33, hose. No 34, brushes. No 37, pitch, tar, rosin. No 38, tallow soap, oil. No 39, ship chandlery. No 40, stationery. No 41, fire-wood.

CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.

No. 1, white oak plank stock logs. No. 3, white-oak promiscuous timber. No 4, white-oak keel pieces and rudder stocks. No. 6, yellow pine plank stock logs. No 7, yellow-pine beams. No. 10, white pine. No. 11, ash, cypress, white-oak boards. No. 12, black walnut, cherry, mahogany, maple. No. 14, white-ash oars and hickory bars. No. 16, black spruce. No. 20, composition and copper nails. No. 21, iron. No. 22, spikes, nails. No. 23, lead, zinc, tin. No. 25, hardware. No. 27, paints, oils, &c. No. 28, flax canvas. No. 29, cotton canvas. No. 30, flax and cotton twine. No. 31, glass. No. 32, leather. No, 33, hose. No. 34, brushes. No. 35, bunting and dry goods. No. 37, pitch, tar, rosin. No. 38, tallow, soap, oil. No. 39, ship chandlery. No. 40, stationery. No. 41, fire-wood.

BROOKLYN NEW YORK.

No. 1, white-oak plank, stock logs. No. 2, white-oak plank. No. 3, white-oak promiscuous timber. No. 4, white-oak keel pieces and rudder stocks. No. 6, yellow-pine plank stock logs. No. 7, yellow-pine beams. No. 8, yellow-pine mast and spar timber. No. 9, white-pine mast timber. No. 10, white pine. No. 11, ash, cypress. white-oak boards. No. 12, black walnut, cherry, mahogany. No. 13, locust. No. 14, white-ash oars and hickory bars. No. 15, white-oak staves and heading. No. 16, black spruce. No. 18, lignumvitæ. No. 20, composition and copper nails. No. 21, iron. No. 22, spikes, nails. No. 23, lead, zinc, tin. No 24, pig iron. No. 25, hardware. No. 27, paints, oils, &c. No. 28, flax canvas. No. 29, cotton canvas. No 30, flax and cotton twine. No 31, glass. No 32, leather. No 33, hose. No. 34, brushes. No. 35, bunting and dry goods. No. 37, pitch, tar, rosin. No 38., tallow, soap, oil. No 39, ship chandlery. No. 40, stationery. No. 41, fire-wood.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

No 1, white-oak plank stock logs. No 2, white-oak plank. No 3, white-oak promiscuous timber. No 6, yellow-pine plank stock logs. No 7, yellow-pine beams. No. 8, yellow-pine mast and spar timber. No 10, white pine. No 11, ash, cypress, white-oak boards. No 12, black walnut, cherry, mahogany. No 13, locust. No 14, white-ash oars and hickory bars. No 18, ligumvite. No 20, composition and copper nails. No 21, iron. No 22, spikes, nails. No 23, lead, zinc, tin. No 25, hardware. No 27, paints, oils, &c. No 28, flax canvas. No 29, cotton canvas. No 30 flax and cotton twine. No 31, glass. No 32, leather. No 33 hose. No 35, bunting and dry goods. No 37, pitch, tar, rosin. No 38, tallow, soap, oil. No 39, ship-chandlery.

WASHINGTON, D C

No 10, white pine No 11, ash, cypress, white-oak boards No 12, black walnut, cherry, mahogany No 14, white-ash oars and hickory bars No 21, iron No 22, spikes, nails No 23, lead, zinc, tin No 24, pig iron No 25, hardware No 27, paints oils, &c, No 31, glass No 37, pitch, tar, rosin No 38, tallow, soap, oil No 39 ship chandlery No 43. tank and galley iron No 44, chain iron No 45, ingot copper No46, moulding sand, straw, &c

GOSPORT, VIRGINIA

No 1, white-oak plank stock logs No 3, white oak promiscuous timber. No 6, yellow-pine plank stock logs No 8, yellow-pine mast and spare timber No 10, white pine No 11, ash, cypress, elm boards No 12, black walnut, cherry, mahogany No 13, locust No 14, white-ash oars and hickory bars No 16, black spruce No 18, lignumvite No 20, composition and copper nails No 21 iron No 22, spikes, nails No 23, lead, zinc, tin No 25, hardware No 27, paints, oils, &c No 28 flax canvas No 29, cotton canvas No 30, flax and cotton twine No 31, glass No 32, leather No 33, hose No 34, brushes No 35, bunting and dry goods No 37, pitch, tar, rosin No 38, tallow, soap, oil No 39 ship, chandlery No 40, stationery.

June 4—law4w.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LOT known as the "Benevolent Society House." For terms apply to
Mr. S. YOUNG.
June 5, 1856. 18—

PERFUMERY.—A LARGE STOCK OF LUBIN'S, Glenn's, Bozin's and Wright's perfumery, such as Extracts, Pomatums, Hair Oils, Soaps, Cologne, and a great variety of Fancy articles, which will be sold very low.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

BURNING FLUID.—FIVE BBLS. FRESH AND good, just to hand at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OILS! OILS!—500 GALLONS LINSEED, LAMP, Machine and Tanners' Oils, in store and for sale at the lowest market rates, by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SENNA FIGS.—A MOST PALATABLE AND CERtain remedy for constipation, habitual costiveness, &c., in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

POTASH.—WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF A SUPPLY of Babbits superior Potash, in six pound cans, for making soap, to which we invite the attention of all economical housekeepers.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—A SUPPLY of this celebrated Sauce for soups, fresh fish, meats, &c., in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SUGAR HOUSE SYRUP, OF EXTRA QUALITY, may be had at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
April 9, 1856. 42—

PAINT YOUR HOUSE TOPS.—A LARGE supply of North-Carolina Black Lead, ground in Oil, superior for roof painting, in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SANDPAPER.—30 REAMS of superior Flint Sandpaper, to which we call the attention of Cabinet and Coach Makers—for sale very low by the Ream.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FISHING TACKLE.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF Hooks and Lines, consisting of Limerick, Trout, Kirby, Spring-snap, Sockdolager, improved gravitation Hooks, and Cotton, Linen and Grass Lines—just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROLINA Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Towles. do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo. A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.'
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem,
A. T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFCERS OF THE COMPANY

President.
H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

John R. Williams, T. H. Selby, C. W. D. Hutchings, } *Executive Committee.*

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.
Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 58—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTEN BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
H. W. HUSTED,	P. F. PESCUD,
WM. H. MCKEE,	SEATON GALES.
CHARLES B. ROOT,	

OFFICERS.

DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President,*
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary,*
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer,*
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney,*
CHARLES E. JOHNSON, M. D., WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D., RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Medical Board of Consultation.*
R. H. BATTLE, W. W. HOLDEN, CHARLES B. ROOT, } *Executive Committee.*

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
July 10, 1855. 66—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.

OFFICE R. & G. R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, March 29, 1856.

Schedule for Mail Train on and after Tuesday, the first day of April.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY NEXT, THE MAIL Train, leaving the North-Carolina Railroad Depot, on the arrival of the Cars from the West, at 5.47, A. M. (as at present,) will stop at the Northern (or old) Depot, in this City, until 7 o'clock, allowing ample time for passengers from that Road to take breakfast at the hotels in Raleigh, to and from which they will be conveyed by the proprietors, free of charge.

Leaving at 7 o'clock, the Train will arrive at Weldon at 11.40, A. M., in full time for all Trains going North, and also for the Wilmington Train, going South. Returning—will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the Petersburg, Portsmouth, and Wilmington Trains, and will reach Raleigh at 6.45, P. M.

R. A. HAMILTON, President.
38—

SCHLOSS & BROTHER TAKE PLEASURE in announcing to the citizens of Raleigh, vicinity, and the public in general, that they have changed their firm by taking in as a Partner Mr. M. GRAUSMAN, who will hereafter attend on the CLOTHING and GENTS' FURNISHING STORE, in all its branches. All orders will receive strict attention. Any garment sent for will be finished and forwarded to its destination within eight days.

All sizes of Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., constantly kept up by our own original merchant tailoring establishment of Joseph Schloss & Brother, corner of Light and Mercer sts., Baltimore, Md.

We have now on hand, and are constantly receiving an extensive assortment of Ready made clothing for the spring and summer,—also Hats, Boots & Shoes, and every thing in the line of gentlemen's wear, which we are selling *very cheap*, as we can afford to do, because we manufacture our own clothing and shoes. Give us a call and be convinced.

SCHLOSS, BROTHER & Co.
Raleigh, May 3, 1856. 48—tf.

NEW VOLUMES OF THE FOUR GREAT BRITISH REVIEWS, namely,

EDINBURGH, NORTH BRITISH, WESTMINSTER, AND LONDON QUARTERLIES, AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (MONTHLY,)

Commenced with North British for November, 1855, and the other Reviews and Blackwood for January, 1856.

Terms of Subscription.—Any one Review or Blackwood, $3 a year. Blackwood and one Review—or any two Reviews, $5. The four Reviews and Blackwood, $10. Four copies to one address, $30.

Postage (which should be paid quarterly in advance) on the four Reviews and Blackwood to any Post Office in the United States, only 80 cents a year: namely, 14 cents a year on each Review, and 24 cents a year on Blackwood.

Address, L. SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
54 Gold Street, corner of Fulton, N. Y.
42—3t.

THE LATEST SPRING STYLES.

FINE BLACK FRENCH CLOTH DRESS FROCKS.
" " " Doeskin Pants.
" Fancy Colored " "
Silk and Mars. Vests, just received.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.

A PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOMAS BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows: AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate. Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring,) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAM'L P. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons.
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.

State of North Carolina,
Office of the Secretary of State, }

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856.
W. HILL, *Secretary of State.*

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be hereto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D., 1856, and in th 80th year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER,
Private Secretary.
Raleigh, January 24, 1856. 19—6m.

INSANE ASYLUM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT APARTments are now ready for the reception of 40 patients, in the Asylum.

Those who have charge of the insane, and desire to place them in the institution, will apply to the Physician and Superintendent, E. C. Fisher, at Raleigh, before bringing the patient to the institution.

The Board of Directors refer to the 6th chapter, 17th section (page 86) of Revised Code, for the legal requirements necessary to be complied with, in order to ensure admission of State (or indigent) patients.

For the admission of paying patients, reference is made to 20th section of same chapter, page 88, of Revised Code.

As all State patients are required to undergo examination as to their insanity, previous to admission, such examination will be held at Raleigh, where some of the members of the Board are to be found.

The Sheriffs of the several Counties will please notice the requirements of the 14th section of the 6th chapter, in relation to their duties as connected with the law.

It is expected that apartments for a large number of patients will be finished in the course of a few weeks, as the work upon them is now being prosecuted as rapidly as circumstances will admit. Notice of their readiness will be given through the public press.

CHAS. L. HINTON,
G. W. MORDECAI,
THOS. D. HOGG,
Ex. Committee of Board of Directors.
Raleigh, March 1, 1856. 30—tf.

Life Preserving Patent Swingletree.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING PURCHASED THE sole right to make and sell these Swingletrees, in the counties of Wake, Johnston, Chatham, Orange, Franklin, Warren and Nash, would respectfully inform the public that they will attend the Courts in the above counties with them, and will also peddle them through the country.

By this Swingletree, a horse, or two or more horses, can be detached from a vehicle when at full speed, with perfect safety to the vehicle and those in it. It is simple and easy, so that any boy ten years old can avail himself of its use.—No such protection has ever before been invented against the dangers incident to run-away or fractious horses. Every riding vehicle ought to have one attached to it. It is a cheap, safe and certain protection against danger. It can be attached to old or new vehicles.

☞ Notice is hereby given, that any infringement on this Patent, or any imitation, or attempt to make or use by any modification, this Patent Swingletree in any of the counties above enumerated, the persons or persons so offending will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law, in the U. S. Courts at Washington.

P. P. WILLIAMS & CO.
Raleigh, Feb. 22, 1856. 27—6m.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST,
AND BEST READING
Weekly Paper in Virginia,
IS THE
WEEKLY EXPRESS,
ONLY TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, CONTAINING FORTY COLUMN READING MATTER, PRINTED ON A DOUBLE SHEET.

IT IS PUT TO PRESS AT A LATE HOUR ON FRIday, and sent off by the first mails; so that all subscribers, within two hundred and fifty miles of Petersburg, on any line of railroad, will receive the

Weekly Express on Saturday Night,

Containing the latest Telegraphic News from every section of this Country and Europe.

ITS LEADING FEATURES ARE,

American Biography, Interesting Fiction, Agricultural Matter, Arts and Sciences, Incidents of Travel, Wit and Humor, Domestic News, Sabbath Reading, Old World Matters, Choice Miscellany.

The Weekly Express will give full particulars of events that transpire in this Great Country. We can and do boast of

Our Size, our Quantity of Matter, our Best Selections, and of all that Interests the Reading World!

Subscriptions received at "The Express Office," in the Express Building, Petersburg, Va., Bank Street, between Sycamore and Market Streets, and near the Exchange and Virginia Banks, the Post Office and Merchants' Exchange.

To Postmasters and other Agents, a discount of 20 per cent. is given for all clubs of five and over; or six copies sent for ten dollars. All orders promptly attended to. Address,

ANDREW F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO.,
Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.
June 8, 1855. 57—

WHITE LEAD AND OIL.—WE OFFER FOR sale, at low rates,

10,000 pounds White Lead of various brands,
500 gallons Linseed Oil,

200	"	Spts. Turpentine,
100	"	Copal and Japan Varnish,
100	"	Cotton Seed Oil,
500	lbs.	Venetian Red,
500	"	Spanish Brown,
300	"	Litharge,
200	"	Pat. Black,
200	"	Tera de Sceina,
200	"	Umber,
500	"	Yellow Ochre,
100	"	Vandyke Brown,

And a large stock of all the usual kinds of paint used here. Our stock is replenished from week to week to supply the demand, and our prices compare favorably with those charged in Petersburg, Norfolk and Wilmington.

PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

SPLENDID CIGARS.—50,000 CIGARS OF VARIOUS brands in store, and for sale very low at wholesale and retail.

If you want a good cigar at a small price be sure to give us a call.

PESCUD & GATLING.

CHEWING TOBACCO.—THOSE WHO ARE fond of the *weed*, and have not chewed our Tobacco, are missing a great *treat*. It is generally believed we have the best in town. Call and try a quid at

PESCUD & GATLING'S.

PERFUMERY AND SOAPS.—PESCUD & GATLING'S Drug Store is the place to get the most fragrant Perfumery and Emolient Soaps of every variety for a little money.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OBTAINED ADMINISTRATION of the estate of the late Joseph B. G. Roulhac at February term, 1856, of Wake County Court, and requests all persons indebted to the said intestate to make immediate settlement and payment, and requires all those having claims against the estate to present them within the time limited by law. In the absence of the subscriber Mr. Albert Simmons is authorized to make settlements. He will be found at the store lately occupied by the dec'd, where the books will be kept. The subscriber will also rent, until the 10th of November next, the front room over the store occupied by Dr. E. B. Haywood, as an Apothecary Shop, and the two rooms in the office on the north-east corner of Mrs. Roulhac's lot.

THOMAS RUFFIN, Adm'r.
Feb. 23, 1856. 27—tf.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
CAPON SPRINGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN SOLICITED by many southern friends to extend the present season, have determined to keep the Mountain House open for their accommodation until the 10th day of October.

The three tournaments for the season will take place on the 28th of August, the 12th and 26th of September.

The fare will be reduced five dollars per month, and two dollars per week, after the 1st of Sept.

BLAKEMORE & INGRAM.
August 19, 1855. 83—

NIXON'S HOUSE.
(FORMERLY MRS. BORDEN'S)
West Side Railroad.
Goldsborough, N. C.

This extensive and well known public Establishment has been purchased and was reopened by the Subscriber for the reception of guests on the 4th inst.

It is pleasantly and conveniently situated in the centre of business, and is directly opposite to, and WEST of the Ticket Offices, of the Wilmington and Weldon and the Centeral Railroad Companies, where the cars stop on their arrival and departure, and where FAITHFUL SERVANTS WILL BE IN WAITING to take baggage, and give such other attentions as the traveller may require.

THE HOUSE has been remodelled, repaired, and thoroughly renovated from cellar to garret, and furnished throughout with New Furniture, selected with special care, and arranged with an eye single to the comforts of the casual guest or permanent boarder.

THE TABLE

Will be richly furnished with the substantials, the dainties and delicacies of the seasons. Foreign as well as domestic markets will be rendered tributary to the constant supply, which will be served up in the best style, by orderly, obliging and well trained servants.

THE BAR

Will be a Storehouse of the best Wines and Liquors, and superintended by a gentleman of courtesy and integrity, thoroughly acquainted with his business—comprising the knowledge of what is due to the rights and comforts of the public, as well as to himself and his employer.

THE STABLES,

which are among the best in the State, have been placed in the keeping of a skillful and careful manager, who will always have under his care the best and most experienced ostlers, and it will be among the chief cares of the proprietor to see that horses of his guests be well fed and thoroughly groomed.

This entire establishment has been purchased and fitted up at an enormous expense, and it will be the pleasure, as, of course, it will be the interest of the subscriber, to render the House in every respect equal to any in the country. He therefore trusts that a generous public will renew and continue the liberal patronage heretofore extended to this House, while under the care of its former proprietress, Mrs. Borden, who gained for it a celebrity throughout the entire Union.

August 14, 1855. H. R. NIXON.
77—1y.

NEW FIRM—TO THE PUBLIC.

BECKWITH AND CLAYTON WOULD inform their friends and the public generally that they have entered into partnership, and have on hand for the *Fall and Winter Trade*, at the old stand of I. Beckwith, opposite Lawrence's Hotel, a heavy stock of

GROCERIES,

which the following list in part comprises,

A large lot of **Coffee—Laguira, Rio and Java. Coffee Sugar—Crushed and Clarified,** of different grades and prices.

A good lot of **Teas.**

A heavy stock of **Sole and Upper Leather.**

A large assortment of **Boots and Shoes,** among which are fine calf and kip boots, calf shoes—ladies' and gents'. Also, a good lot of **Brogans,** for men and boys.

Candles—Adamantine and Tallow.
All kinds of **Fancy Soap.**
Shot, Powder and Caps.
Water Buckets of different kinds.
125 **Bags of Salt—Liverpool and Grn'd Allum. Nails** of all sizes. **Cotton Yarns.**
Bacon, Lard, Flour and Meal.
A lot of splendid **Tobacco.**
Bagging and Rope.
A good lot of **Cigars**—various brands.
Also, a good lot of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are to be found **Domestics** 3 4 to 5 qrs. wide, **Bleaching. Goods** for Gentlemen's wear, such as **Cassimere, Satinet, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Osnaburgs and Kerseys,** a fine lot of heavy **Blankets and Hats** suitable for negro's wear, and a great many others too tedious to mention.

☞ Our goods will be sold upon accommodating terms for CASH. Please give us a call and examine for yourselves.

Raleigh, September 26, 1855. 88—tf.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MERCHANDIZE.—In consequence of the death of Mr. Joseph B. G. Roulhac, it becomes necessary to close his Mercantile Business in this City as soon as it can be. In order to effect speedy sales, the friends of the deceased and the public are informed, that the Store will be kept open at his late stand, and that the prices will be put down, for cash, to about cost and charges upon an average. The stock, it is generally known, is excellent in quality, and was laid in on fair terms—embracing Fancy Dry Goods, Ladies Articles, Mourning Goods, Carpets, Hardware and the best Family Groceries. The business will be conducted by Mr. Albert B. Simmons, and as much as possible, will be attended to, on behalf of the family, by the subscriber,

THOMAS RUFFIN.
Raleigh, Feb. 9th, 1856. 22—tf.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.
January 9, 1855. 14—

THE SECRET ART OF CATCHING FISH WITH or without hook and line sent for 25 cents. Address box 25, Forestville, N. C.
March 17, 1856. 34—6m.

LEWIS' PURE LEAD.—A LARGE SUPPLY Lewis' Pure Lead, just received and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 13, 1856. 33—

INSANE ASYLUM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FORTY ADDITIONAL PATIENTS can now be received in the Asylum.

Applications can be made to the Physician and Superintendent, EDW'D C. FISHER.
Raleigh, April 4th, 1856. 41—tf.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the C of this and the adjoining Counties.

Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell,
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. MILLER, S H ROGERS.
October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

NORTH-CAROLINA BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC & N. C. R. R. Co.,
NEWBERN, April 19, 1856.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS, ($500 & $1000,) can be obtained from Pulaski Cowper, Esq., who is the authorized agent of this Company for the sale of said Bonds in the City of Raleigh.

JOHN D. WHITFORD,
Prest. At. and N. C. R. R. Co.
April 29, 1856. 46—tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

T. J. HAVENS HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH him Mr. M. M. MALLON, principal operator for many years of the celebrated Whitehurst premium Gallery, Baltimore, Md., and latterly of Wilmington, N. C., for the purpose of carrying on the Daguerrean and Photographic business in all its various branches, under the firm of HAVENS & MALLON; they are happy to announce to the citizens of Raleigh that they have completed arrangements with a gentleman in Philadelphia, one of the best artists in the Union, to color Photographs either in water or oil colors.

Daguerreotypes of Children taken by a new process in from 3 to 5 seconds.

T. J. HAVENS,
M. M. MALLON.
Raleigh, April 3, 1856. 40—tf.

NEW BOOKS.—ANNUAL OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY for 1856: a year book of facts in Science and Art.

The Onyxac Ring, by John Sterling.
A Forest Tragedy and other Tales, by Grace Greenwood.
The Angel in the House: The Betrothal: a Poem.
Edith Hale: a Village Story, by Thrace Talmon. This work has been pronounced the most remarkable production of the day.
Tolla: a Tale of Modern Rome.
The Lost Hunter: a Tale of Early Times.
Charlemont, by Simms.
Guy Rivers: a Tale of Georgia, by Simms.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
March 24, 1856. 36—

COMMON SCHOOLS.—THE COMMITTEE OF Examination for Wake county will attend at the Court house, on the first Saturdays in June, July, and August at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of examining applicants for certificates as teachers of common schools.

JOSEPH J. YOUNG, F. J. HUTCHINS, W. W. WHITAKER, } Committee.
May 23, 1856. 51—swtAl.